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FEDERAL REGISTER

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1934

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 145

Washington, Friday, July 26, 1963

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A cumulative checklist of CFR issuances for 1963 appears in the first issue of each month under Title 1.

Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Presidential Documents

Title 3—THE PRESIDENT

Proclamation 3544

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK, 1963

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS our Nation can ill afford the terrible havoc which fire brings to our homes, our businesses, and our lives; and

WHEREAS our States, municipalities, and industries have organized programs and established plans for more effective protection against devastation by fire; and

WHEREAS the job of fighting fire by active prevention demands the willing support of those programs and plans by every citizen:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning October 6, 1963, as Fire Prevention Week.

I earnestly request that we, as a Nation and as individual citizens, dedicate ourselves to a year-round campaign against the ever-present menace of fire; and I call for maximum efforts from State and local governments, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American National Red Cross, and labor, business, farm, and professional organizations, as well as schools, civic groups, and public information agencies, in observing Fire Prevention Week and in enlisting the support of all segments of our society in fire prevention efforts.

I also direct the appropriate Federal agencies to initiate and carry on effective fire prevention programs which will advance the cause of safety and stem the destruction of our resources by fire.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

[SEAL]

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7943; Filed, July 24, 1963; 4:14 p.m.]

Rules and Regulations

Title 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

Department of State

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, subparagraph (6) of paragraph (q) of § 6.302 is amended as set out below.

§ 6.302 Department of State.

* * * * *

(q) *Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.* * * *

(6) The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

(R.S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 631, 633)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY V. WENZEL,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7873; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

Department of Justice

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, subparagraph (17) is added to paragraph (e) of § 6.308 as set out below.

§ 6.308 Department of Justice.

* * * * *

(e) *Civil Division.* * * *

(17) Chief, General Claims Section.

(R.S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 631, 633)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY V. WENZEL,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7874; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:54 a.m.]

PART 39—TRAINING REGULATIONS

Selection and Assignment of Trainees; Correction

In F.R. Doc. 63-7585 filed July 18, 1963, the paragraph added to § 39.203 which was designated "(c) (3)" should be designated "(c)".

(Sec. 6, 72 Stat. 329)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY V. WENZEL,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7875; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:54 a.m.]

Title 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL REGULATIONS

[FHA Instruction 427.1]

PART 307—TITLE CLEARANCE AND LOAN CLOSING

Miscellaneous Amendments

1. The citations of authority for Part 307, Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (26 F.R. 2584) are revised to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: §§ 307.1 to 307.6 issued under secs. 307, 339, 75 Stat. 308, 318, secs. 502, 510, 63 Stat. 433, as amended, 437, sec. 4, 64 Stat. 100; 7 U.S.C. 1927, 1989, 42 U.S.C. 1472, 1480, 40 U.S.C. 442; Orders of Sec. of Agr., 19 F.R. 74, 26 F.R. 8403, 27 F.R. 5005, 9957.

2. Section 307.1 (a) and (d), Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (26 F.R. 2584), are amended to make this Part 307 applicable to subsequent insured Farm Ownership loans and to provide for the use of the services of the Office of the General Counsel in connection with mortgages on leaseholds respectively, and to read as follows:

§ 307.1 General.

(a) *Farm Ownership, Rural Housing, and Individual Soil and Water Conservation loans.* This part contains the title clearance and loan closing authorities, policies, and procedures for all Farm Ownership, Rural Housing, and individual Soil and Water Conservation loans, except loans in connection with transfers and assumption agreements or credit sales by the Farmers Home Administration.

* * * * *

(d) *Methods of title clearance and loan closing.* Title clearance and loan closing will be handled by title insurance companies approved by the State Director and attorneys designated by the State Director whenever such companies and attorneys will furnish all the services required by this part. When complete services are available from more than one source, the borrower or the seller, or both, as appropriate, will choose a single source to be used. In any county or area where the State Director is unable to obtain the services of a designated attorney or a title insurance company that will furnish complete services, and in cases of a mortgage on a leasehold, and in any exceptional or complex case or situation in which the State Director determines with the advice of the Office of the General Counsel that it would be more reasonable or practical, the services of the Office of the General Counsel may be used. When the services of the Office of the General Counsel are to be used on a county or area basis, the State Director with the advice of the Office of the General Counsel will determine whether the title clearance and loan closing will be accomplished with the assistance of a local attorney, title insurance company, or other method. In other cases, the title clearance and loan closing will be handled as the Office of the General Counsel deems appropriate.

3. The introductory sentence of § 307.2(b), Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (26 F.R. 2585) and § 307.2(f) (2), Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (26 F.R. 2586) are revised to avoid specifying methods of title examination, and § 307.2(c) (3) (vi) (*b*), Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (26 F.R. 2586), is revised to provide an amendment with respect to describing the notes in subsequent mortgages. The amended portions read as follows:

§ 307.2 Initial loan cases.

* * * * *

(b) *Examination of title.* At the proper time, the County Supervisor will notify the borrower, and seller if land is being acquired, that they should employ the designated attorney or title insurance company to examine title and perform the other legal services in connection with title clearance and loan closing, and that they should furnish to the designated attorney or title insurance company any needed abstracts of title or other title evidence for use to the extent possible to reduce the cost to the borrower.

* * * * *

(c) *Preparation of deeds, mortgages, and curative instruments.* * * *

(3) *Preparation of mortgage.* * * *

(vi) *Notes to be described in mortgages.* * * *

(*b*) When a direct loan is being made, the note will be described in the mortgage. When two or more direct loans are made to the same borrower on the same security and closed simultaneously, only one mortgage will be taken and the notes for all such loans will be described in the mortgage. Notes evidencing existing direct loans to borrowers receiving a new direct loan will also be described in the new mortgage unless prohibited by Farmers Home Administration regulations or policies or deemed by the loan official inadvisable in the particular case. When a subsequent direct Farm Ownership, Rural Housing, or Soil and Water Conservation loan is being made without refinancing the initial loan, the initial loan and subsequent loan notes will be described in the mortgage, except that, where a subsequent loan mortgage is being taken without covering additional land, and describing the initial loan note would result in a higher title insurance premium for the subsequent loan, the State Director may allow the subsequent mortgage to additionally secure the initial loan by cross-reference to be inserted in the mortgage rather than by description of the initial loan note; a mortgage taken from a transferee will describe the assumption agreement executed by the transferee instead of the earlier related note as the instrument secured, and the term "note" is to be interpreted accordingly in this Part 307 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(f) *Loan closing.* * * *

(2) *Title examination and liens or claims against borrowers.* The designated attorney or title insurance company will examine the title and will check for liens or claims against the borrower from the terminal date of the preliminary title examination to and including the time of recording the current mortgage. If there are no entries of record during the period except the documents required in connection with title clearance and any partial releases or subordinations previously approved by the Farmers Home Administration, the loan may be closed. If there are any other entries of record during this period, the loan will not be closed until such entries have been cleared of record, or administratively waived if appropriate. The designated attorney or title insurance company should advise the County Supervisor of the nature of such intervening instruments, the legal method by which they may be eliminated, and the effect they may have on obtaining a valid mortgage of the priority required.

* * * * *

Dated: July 22, 1963.

HOWARD BERTSCH,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7867; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:51 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VII—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (Agricultural Adjustment), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—FARM MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

[Amdt. 17]

PART 730—RICE

Subpart—Regulations for the Determination of Rice Acreage Allotments for the 1959 and Subsequent Crops of Rice

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Public notice that the Department proposed to issue the amendments herein was given in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 6, 1963 (28 F.R. 5581). The full text of the proposed amendments was given on pages 5581 and 5582. Interested persons were given 30 days from the date of publication of such notice in which to submit written data, views or recommendations with respect to the proposed amendments. No data, views or recommendations were received and the amendments are adopted for the 1964 and subsequent crop years as set forth below.

An effective date provision is added immediately following the amendments.

1. Paragraph (a) of § 730.1010 is amended by deleting the language "South Carolina," where it appears in the second sentence immediately following the State of "Oklahoma" and adding the language "South Carolina," in the same sentence immediately following the State of "Florida."

2. Paragraph (l) of § 730.1011 is amended by adding the language "South Carolina," immediately following the language "Florida,".

3. Paragraph (m) of § 730.1011 is amended by deleting the language "South Carolina," where it appears immediately following the language "Oklahoma,".

4. Paragraph (c) of § 730.1016 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph (3):

(3) In the State of South Carolina, the acreage planted or considered planted to rice as determined under paragraph (b) of this section for any farm for the years 1959 through 1963 shall be divided among the producers who shared in the rice crop produced on such farm in such year by virtue of furnishing land, labor, water, or equipment in the proportion in which such producers shared in such rice crop.

5. Paragraph (g) of § 730.1016 is amended by deleting the language "paragraphs (d) and (e)" in the last sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the language "paragraphs (d), (e), and (h)".

6. Section 730.1016 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph (h):

(h) *Recommended producer base acreage in the State of South Carolina.* (1) In the State of South Carolina, if the county committee finds for any old producer that the historical average acreage as determined in accordance with subdivision (i) of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph for such producer adequately reflects the factors referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, such acreage shall be the recommended base acreage for the producer for the current year. In making such finding, the county committee shall take into consideration the factors referred to in subdivision (ii) of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(2) If the county committee finds that the historical average acreage for such producer as determined under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph will not be fair and reasonable in relation to the factors enumerated in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph when compared with the base acreages established for other producers in the county the adjusted average acreage as determined under subdivision (ii) of this paragraph shall be the recommended base acreage for the producer for the current year.

(i) The historical average acreage shall be the average of the producer's shares of the acreages planted or considered planted to rice on farms in the State in each year during the five years immediately preceding the current year, including any acreage released by the producer in such year for reapportionment.

(ii) The adjusted average acreage shall be obtained by eliminating from the period of years used in determining the historical average acreage any year or years for which the county committee finds that the producer's share of the acreage planted or considered planted to rice on farms on which he was engaged in the production of rice does not adequately reflect the past production of rice by the producers on other farms in the area. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration abnormal conditions affecting the producer's acreage; developed rice land; labor, equipment available for producing rice; soil, water and other physical factors affecting the production of rice, and where applicable, the crop-rotation system being carried out on the farm on which he was engaged in the production of rice. When one or more of the years are eliminated in accordance with these provisions the average of the years not so eliminated shall be considered as the adjusted average acreage for the producer. If all years in the applicable period are eliminated, the adjusted average acreage shall be zero.

(3) If the base acreage determined under subdivision (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph is zero, the county committee shall appraise a base acreage for the producer which is fair and reasonable in relation to the base acreages determined for other producers in the county, taking into consideration the land, labor, water and equipment available for the production of rice, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice.

7. Paragraph (a) of § 730.1024 is amended by adding in the listing of States and closing dates the State of "South Carolina" immediately following the State of "Louisiana" and adding the date of "April 1" immediately following the date of "March 15" for the State of Louisiana.

8. Paragraph (a) of § 730.1033 is amended by deleting from the listing of States and closing dates the State of "South Carolina" where it appears immediately following the State of "Oklahoma" and deleting the date of "April 1."

Effective date: Thirty days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 23d day of July, 1963.

E. A. JAENKE,
Acting Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7891; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:59 a.m.]

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Tree Nuts), Department of Agriculture

PART 970—CARROTS GROWN IN SOUTH TEXAS

Order Amending Order

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 63-7729, appearing at page 7467 of the issue for Tuesday, July

23, 1963, the opening words of § 970.50(a) should read "At the beginning of each season * * *" instead of "At the beginning of season * * *".

Chapter XIV—Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—LOANS, PURCHASES, AND OTHER OPERATIONS

[C.C.C. Grain Price Support Regulations, 1963 Crop Oats Supp. Amdt. 1]

PART 1421—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

Subpart—1963 Crop Oats Loan and Purchase Agreement Program

The regulations issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (28 F.R. 5008) with respect to oats produced in 1963 which contain specific requirements for the 1963-crop oats price support program are hereby amended as follows:

Section 1421.2609, Support rates, is amended to include basic support rates and premiums and discounts as follows:

§ 1421.2609 Support rates.

(a) *Basic support rates.* The basic county support rates for use in making loans and for use in settling loans and purchase agreements for both farm-stored and warehouse-stored oats are as follows:

Alabama

All counties $0.76

Alaska

All counties $1.20

Arizona

All counties $0.81

Arkansas

All counties $0.73

California

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Alameda	$0.77	Plumas	$0.73
Alpine	.75	Riverside	.77
Amador	.75	Sacramento	.75
Butte	.74	San Benito	.76
Calaveras	.75	San Bernardino	.77
Colusa	.75	San Diego	.77
Contra Costa	.77	San Francisco	.77
Del Norte	.73	San Joaquin	.76
El Dorado	.75	San Luis Obispo	.76
Fresno	.76	San Mateo	.77
Glenn	.74	Santa Barbara	.76
Humboldt	.75	Santa Clara	.77
Imperial	.77	Santa Cruz	.76
Inyo	.77	Shasta	.72
Kern	.77	Sierra	.73
Kings	.76	Siskiyou	.71
Lake	.75	Solano	.77
Lassen	.72	Sonoma	.76
Los Angeles	.78	Stanislaus	.76
Madera	.76	Sutter	.75
Marin	.77	Tehama	.73
Mariposa	.76	Trinity	.75
Mendocino	.75	Tulare	.76
Merced	.76	Tuolumne	.75
Modoc	.71	Ventura	.77
Mono	.76	Yolo	.76
Monterey	.76	Yuba	.74
Napa	.76		
Nevada	.73		
Orange	.77		
Placer	.74		

Colorado

County *Rate per bushel*

All counties $0.68

Connecticut

All counties $0.76

Delaware

All counties $0.75

Florida

All counties $0.80

Georgia

All counties $0.76

Idaho

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Ada	$0.68	Gem	$0.68
Adams	.66	Gooding	.67
Bannock	.66	Idaho	.65
Bear Lake	.66	Jefferson	.64
Benewah	.66	Jerome	.67
Bingham	.64	Kootenai	.66
Blaine	.66	Latah	.67
Boise	.68	Lemhi	.64
Bonner	.64	Lewis	.66
Bonneville	.64	Lincoln	.67
Boundary	.64	Madison	.64
Butte	.64	Minidoka	.67
Camas	.67	Nez Perce	.67
Canyon	.68	Oneida	.66
Caribou	.65	Owyhee	.68
Cassia	.67	Payette	.68
Clark	.64	Power	.66
Clearwater	.66	Shoshone	.64
Custer	.64	Teton	.64
Elmore	.68	Twin Falls	.67
Franklin	.66	Valley	.66
Fremont	.64	Washington	.67

Illinois

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Adams	$0.66	Knox	$0.66
Alexander	.69	Lake	.67
Bond	.67	La Salle	.66
Boone	.66	Lawrence	.68
Brown	.66	Lee	.66
Bureau	.66	Livingston	.66
Calhoun	.67	Logan	.66
Carroll	.66	McDonough	.66
Cass	.66	McHenry	.66
Champaign	.66	McLean	.66
Christian	.66	Macon	.66
Clark	.67	Macoupin	.67
Clay	.68	Madison	.68
Clinton	.68	Marion	.68
Coles	.66	Marshall	.66
Cook	.68	Mason	.66
Crawford	.68	Massac	.69
Cumberland	.67	Menard	.66
De Kalb	.66	Mercer	.66
De Witt	.66	Monroe	.69
Douglas	.66	Montgomery	.67
Du Page	.66	Morgan	.66
Edgar	.66	Moultrie	.66
Edwards	.69	Ogle	.66
Effingham	.67	Peoria	.66
Fayette	.67	Perry	.69
Ford	.66	Piatt	.66
Franklin	.69	Pike	.66
Fulton	.66	Pope	.70
Gallatin	.70	Pulaski	.69
Greene	.67	Putnam	.66
Grundy	.66	Randolph	.69
Hamilton	.69	Richland	.68
Hancock	.66	Rock Island	.66
Hardin	.70	Saint Clair	.69
Henderson	.66	Saline	.70
Henry	.66	Sangamon	.66
Iroquois	.66	Schuyler	.66
Jackson	.69	Scott	.66
Jasper	.68	Shelby	.66
Jefferson	.69	Stark	.66
Jersey	.67	Stephenson	.66
Jo Daviess	.66	Tazewell	.66
Johnson	.69	Union	.69
Kane	.66	Vermilion	.66
Kankakee	.66	Wabash	.69
Kendall	.66	Warren	.66

Illinois—Continued

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Washington	$0.69	Will	$0.67
Wayne	.69	Williamson	.69
White	.69	Winnebago	.66
Whiteside	.66	Woodford	.66

Indiana

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Adams	$0.67	Lawrence	$0.69
Allen	.67	Madison	.67
Bartholomew	.68	Marion	.67
Benton	.66	Marshall	.67
Blackford	.67	Martin	.69
Boone	.67	Miami	.67
Brown	.69	Monroe	.69
Carroll	.67	Montgomery	.67
Cass	.67	Morgan	.67
Clark	.69	Newton	.66
Clay	.67	Noble	.67
Clinton	.67	Ohio	.70
Crawford	.69	Orange	.69
Daviess	.69	Owen	.67
Dearborn	.70	Parke	.66
Decatur	.68	Perry	.69
De Kalb	.67	Pike	.69
Delaware	.67	Porter	.67
Dubois	.69	Posey	.69
Elkhart	.68	Pulaski	.67
Fayette	.67	Putnam	.67
Floyd	.69	Randolph	.67
Fountain	.66	Ripley	.70
Franklin	.69	Rush	.67
Fulton	.67	St. Joseph	.68
Gibson	.69	Scott	.70
Grant	.67	Shelby	.67
Greene	.69	Spencer	.69
Hamilton	.67	Starke	.67
Hancock	.67	Steuben	.68
Harrison	.69	Sullivan	.68
Hendricks	.67	Switzerland	.70
Henry	.67	Tippecanoe	.67
Howard	.67	Tipton	.67
Huntington	.67	Union	.67
Jackson	.69	Vanderburgh	.69
Jasper	.66	Vermillion	.66
Jay	.67	Vigo	.67
Jefferson	.70	Wabash	.67
Jennings	.70	Warren	.66
Johnson	.67	Warrick	.69
Knox	.69	Washington	.69
Kosciusko	.67	Wayne	.67
Lagrange	.68	Wells	.67
Lake	.67	White	.67
La Porte	.68	Whitley	.67

Iowa

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Adair	$0.65	Dubuque	$0.66
Adams	.65	Emmet	.63
Allamakee	.66	Fayette	.66
Appanoose	.65	Floyd	.64
Audubon	.64	Franklin	.64
Benton	.65	Fremont	.65
Black Hawk	.65	Greene	.64
Boone	.64	Grundy	.64
Bremer	.65	Guthrie	.64
Buchanan	.65	Hamilton	.64
Buena Vista	.64	Hancock	.64
Butler	.64	Hardin	.64
Calhoun	.64	Harrison	.64
Carroll	.64	Henry	.66
Cass	.65	Howard	.65
Cedar	.66	Humboldt	.64
Cerro Gordo	.64	Ida	.63
Cherokee	.63	Iowa	.65
Chickasaw	.65	Jackson	.66
Clark	.65	Jasper	.64
Clay	.64	Jefferson	.66
Clayton	.66	Johnson	.66
Clinton	.66	Jones	.66
Crawford	.63	Keokuk	.65
Dallas	.64	Kossuth	.64
Davis	.66	Lee	.66
Decatur	.65	Linn	.66
Delaware	.66	Louisa	.66
Des Moines	.66	Lucas	.65
Dickinson	.63	Lyon	.62

Iowa—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Madison	$0.65	Sac	$0.64
Mahaska	.65	Scott	.66
Marion	.65	Shelby	.64
Marshall	.64	Sioux	.62
Mills	.65	Story	.64
Mitchell	.64	Tama	.64
Monona	.63	Taylor	.65
Monroe	.65	Union	.65
Montgomery	.65	Van Buren	.66
Muscatine	.66	Wapello	.65
O'Brien	.63	Warren	.65
Osceola	.62	Washington	.66
Page	.65	Wayne	.65
Palo Alto	.64	Webster	.64
Plymouth	.63	Winnebago	.64
Pocahontas	.64	Winneshiek	.66
Polk	.64	Woodbury	.63
Pottawattamie	.65	Worth	.64
Poweshiek	.64	Wright	.64
Ringgold	.65		

Kansas

Allen	$0.68	Linn	$0.68
Anderson	.68	Logan	.69
Atchison	.68	Lyon	.68
Barber	.71	McPherson	.69
Barton	.69	Marion	.69
Bourbon	.69	Marshall	.67
Brown	.67	Meade	.71
Butler	.70	Miami	.68
Chase	.69	Mitchell	.67
Chautauqua	.70	Montgomery	.70
Cherokee	.70	Morris	.68
Cheyenne	.68	Morton	.71
Clark	.71	Nemaha	.67
Clay	.67	Neosho	.69
Cloud	.67	Ness	.69
Coffey	.68	Norton	.67
Comanche	.71	Osage	.68
Cowley	.70	Osborne	.67
Crawford	.69	Ottawa	.67
Decatur	.67	Pawnee	.69
Dickinson	.68	Phillips	.66
Doniphan	.68	Pottawatomie	.67
Douglas	.68	Pratt	.70
Edwards	.69	Rawlins	.68
Elk	.69	Reno	.69
Ellis	.68	Republic	.66
Ellsworth	.68	Rice	.69
Finney	.70	Riley	.67
Ford	.70	Rooks	.67
Franklin	.68	Rush	.69
Geary	.68	Russell	.68
Gove	.69	Saline	.68
Graham	.68	Scott	.69
Grant	.70	Sedgwick	.70
Gray	.70	Seward	.71
Greeley	.69	Shawnee	.68
Greenwood	.69	Sheridan	.68
Hamilton	.70	Sherman	.68
Harper	.71	Smith	.66
Harvey	.69	Stafford	.69
Haskell	.70	Stanton	.70
Hodgeman	.69	Stevens	.71
Jackson	.68	Sumner	.71
Jefferson	.68	Thomas	.68
Jewell	.66	Trego	.68
Johnson	.69	Wabaunsee	.68
Kearny	.70	Wallace	.69
Kingman	.70	Washington	.66
Kiowa	.70	Wichita	.69
Labette	.70	Wilson	.69
Lane	.69	Woodson	.68
Leavenworth	.69	Wyandotte	.69
Lincoln	.67		

Kentucky

All counties	$0.76

Louisiana

All counties	$0.75

Maine

All counties	$0.76

Maryland

All counties	$0.75

Massachusetts

All counties	$0.76

Michigan

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Alcona	$0.67	Keweenaw	$0.68
Alger	.69	Lake	.69
Allegan	.69	Lapeer	.67
Alpena	.67	Leelanau	.68
Antrim	.68	Lenawee	.68
Arenac	.67	Livingston	.68
Baraga	.68	Luce	.69
Barry	.69	Mackinac	.69
Bay	.67	Macomb	.68
Benzie	.68	Manistee	.69
Berrien	.68	Marquette	.68
Branch	.68	Mason	.69
Calhoun	.68	Mecosta	.68
Cass	.68	Menominee	.68
Charlevoix	.68	Midland	.67
Cheboygan	.68	Missaukee	.68
Chippewa	.69	Monroe	.68
Clare	.68	Montcalm	.68
Clinton	.68	Montmorency	.67
Crawford	.67	Muskegon	.69
Delta	.68	Newaygo	.69
Dickinson	.68	Oakland	.68
Eaton	.68	Oceana	.69
Emmet	.68	Ogemaw	.67
Genesee	.67	Ontonagon	.68
Gladwin	.67	Osceola	.68
Gogebic	.68	Oscoda	.67
Grand Traverse	.68	Otsego	.68
		Ottawa	.69
Gratiot	.68	Presque Isle	.67
Hillsdale	.68	Roscommon	.67
Houghton	.68	Saginaw	.67
Huron	.67	St. Clair	.68
Ingham	.68	St. Joseph	.68
Ionia	.68	Sanilac	.67
Iosco	.67	Schoolcraft	.69
Iron	.68	Shiawassee	.67
Isabella	.68	Tuscola	.67
Jackson	.68	Van Buren	.69
Kalamazoo	.69	Washtenaw	.68
Kalkaska	.68	Wayne	.68
Kent	.69	Wexford	.69

Minnesota

Aitkin	$0.61	McLeod	$0.62
Anoka	.63	Mahnomen	.56
Becker	.57	Marshall	.54
Beltrami	.56	Martin	.61
Benton	.61	Meeker	.61
Big Stone	.58	Mille Lacs	.61
Blue Earth	.62	Morrison	.60
Brown	.61	Mower	.62
Carlton	.62	Murray	.59
Carver	.63	Nicollet	.62
Cass	.59	Nobles	.60
Chippewa	.59	Norman	.55
Chisago	.63	Olmsted	.62
Clay	.56	Otter Tail	.58
Clearwater	.57	Pennington	.56
Cook	.63	Pine	.62
Cottonwood	.60	Pipestone	.59
Crow Wing	.60	Polk	.55
Dakota	.63	Pope	.59
Dodge	.62	Ramsey	.63
Douglas	.59	Red Lake	.56
Faribault	.62	Redwood	.60
Fillmore	.63	Renville	.61
Freeborn	.62	Rice	.62
Goodhue	.62	Rock	.60
Grant	.58	Roseau	.55
Hennepin	.63	Saint Louis	.62
Houston	.63	Scott	.63
Hubbard	.58	Sherburne	.62
Isanti	.62	Sibley	.62
Itasca	.59	Stearns	.61
Jackson	.61	Steele	.62
Kanabec	.62	Stevens	.58
Kandiyohi	.61	Swift	.59
Kittson	.54	Todd	.60
Koochiching	.58	Traverse	.57
Lac Qui Parle	.59	Wabasha	.62
Lake	.63	Wadena	.59
Lake of the Woods	.56	Waseca	.62
		Washington	.63
Le Sueur	.62	Watonwan	.61
Lincoln	.59	Wilkin	.67
Lyon	.59		

Minnesota—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Winona	$0.63	Yellow Medicine	$0.59
Wright	.62		

Mississippi

All counties	$0.75

Missouri

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adair	$0.68	Linn	$0.68
Andrew	.67	Livingston	.68
Atchison	.66	McDonald	.70
Audrain	.67	Macon	.68
Barry	.70	Madison	.70
Barton	.69	Maries	.70
Bates	.68	Marion	.66
Benton	.68	Mercer	.67
Bollinger	.70	Miller	.69
Boone	.69	Mississippi	.69
Buchanan	.69	Moniteau	.69
Butler	.70	Monroe	.67
Caldwell	.69	Montgomery	.69
Callaway	.69	Morgan	.69
Camden	.69	New Madrid	.70
Cape Girardeau	.69	Newton	.69
		Nodaway	.66
Carroll	.68	Oregon	.71
Carter	.70	Osage	.70
Cass	.68	Ozark	.71
Cedar	.68	Pemiscott	.70
Chariton	.68	Perry	.69
Christian	.70	Pettis	.69
Clark	.66	Phelps	.70
Clay	.69	Pike	.66
Clinton	.69	Platte	.69
Cole	.69	Polk	.68
Cooper	.69	Pulaski	.69
Crawford	.70	Putnam	.67
Dade	.68	Ralls	.66
Dallas	.69	Randolph	.68
Daviess	.68	Ray	.69
De Kalb	.68	Reynolds	.70
Dent	.70	Ripley	.71
Douglas	.70	St. Charles	.68
Dunklin	.70	St. Clair	.68
Franklin	.70	Ste. Genevieve	.69
Gasconade	.70	St. Francois	.70
Gentry	.67	Saint Louis	.69
Greene	.69	Saline	.68
Grundy	.67	Schuyler	.67
Harrison	.67	Scotland	.66
Henry	.68	Scott	.69
Hickory	.68	Shannon	.70
Holt	.67	Shelby	.67
Howard	.69	Stoddard	.70
Howell	.71	Stone	.70
Iron	.70	Sullivan	.67
Jackson	.68	Taney	.71
Jasper	.69	Texas	.69
Jefferson	.69	Vernon	.68
Johnson	.68	Warren	.69
Knox	.67	Washington	.70
Laclede	.69	Wayne	.70
LaFayette	.68	Webster	.69
Lawrence	.69	Worth	.66
Lewis	.66	Wright	.69
Lincoln	.68		

Montana

Beaverhead	$0.63	Golden Valley	$0.58
Big Horn	.59	Granite	.62
Blaine	.55	Hill	.56
Broadwater	.59	Jefferson	.60
Carbon	.59	Judith Basin	.58
Carter	.58	Lake	.62
Cascade	.59	Lewis and Clark	.60
Chouteau	.56	Liberty	.57
Custer	.57	Lincoln	.63
Daniels	.54	McCone	.55
Dawson	.54	Madison	.61
Deer Lodge	.61	Meagher	.59
Fallon	.55	Mineral	.63
Fergus	.57	Missoula	.62
Flathead	.61	Musselshell	.58
Gallatin	.59	Park	.59
Garfield	.55	Petroleum	.57
Glacier	.58		

MONTANA—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Phillips	$0.55	Silver Bow	$0.61
Pondera	.57	Stillwater	.59
Powder River	.58	Sweet Grass	.59
Powell	.61	Teton	.57
Prairie	.56	Toole	.57
Ravalli	.62	Treasure	.59
Richland	.54	Valley	.55
Roosevelt	.53	Wheatland	.58
Rosebud	.57	Wilbaux	.55
Sanders	.63	Yellowstone	.59
Sheridan	.53		

NEBRASKA

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adams	$0.65	Jefferson	$0.65
Antelope	.62	Johnson	.66
Arthur	.63	Kearney	.65
Banner	.63	Keith	.64
Blaine	.62	Keya Paha	.61
Boone	.63	Kimball	.64
Box Butte	.63	Knox	.61
Boyd	.61	Lancaster	.65
Brown	.62	Lincoln	.64
Buffalo	.64	Logan	.63
Burt	.63	Loup	.62
Butler	.64	McPherson	.63
Cass	.65	Madison	.63
Cedar	.62	Merrick	.63
Chase	.66	Morrill	.63
Cherry	.62	Nance	.63
Cheyenne	.64	Nemaha	.66
Clay	.65	Nuckolls	.65
Colfax	.64	Otoe	.65
Cuming	.63	Pawnee	.66
Custer	.63	Perkins	.65
Dakota	.63	Phelps	.65
Dawes	.63	Pierce	.62
Dawson	.64	Platte	.63
Deuel	.64	Polk	.63
Dixon	.63	Red Willow	.66
Dodge	.64	Richardson	.66
Douglas	.65	Rock	.62
Dundy	.67	Saline	.65
Fillmore	.65	Sarpy	.65
Franklin	.65	Saunders	.65
Frontier	.65	Scotts Bluff	.63
Furnas	.66	Seward	.64
Gage	.66	Sheridan	.63
Garden	.63	Sherman	.63
Garfield	.62	Sioux	.63
Gosper	.65	Stanton	.63
Grant	.62	Thayer	.65
Greeley	.63	Thomas	.62
Hall	.64	Thurston	.63
Hamilton	.64	Valley	.63
Harlan	.65	Washington	.64
Hayes	.66	Wayne	.62
Hitchcock	.67	Webster	.65
Holt	.62	Wheeler	.62
Hooker	.62	York	.64
Howard	.63		

NEVADA

All counties $0.78

NEW JERSEY

All counties $0.76

NEW MEXICO

All counties $0.75

NEW YORK

All counties $0.75

NORTH CAROLINA

All counties $0.76

NORTH DAKOTA

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adams	$0.54	Divide	$0.51
Barnes	.56	Dunn	.52
Benson	.54	Eddy	.55
Billings	.53	Emmons	.54
Bottineau	.52	Foster	.55
Bowman	.54	Golden Valley	.53
Burke	.51	Grand Forks	.55
Burleigh	.54	Grant	.53
Cass	.56	Griggs	.55
Cavalier	.54	Hettinger	.53
Dickey	.56		

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Kidder	$0.55	Renville	$0.52
La Moure	.56	Richland	.56
Logan	.55	Rolette	.52
McHenry	.52	Sargent	.56
McIntosh	.55	Sheridan	.53
McKenzie	.52	Sioux	.54
McLean	.52	Slope	.53
Mercer	.52	Stark	.53
Mountrail	.51	Steele	.55
Morton	.53	Stutsman	.56
Nelson	.55	Towner	.53
Oliver	.53	Traill	.55
Pembina	.54	Walsh	.54
Pierce	.53	Ward	.52
Ramsey	.54	Wells	.54
Ransom	.56	Williams	.51

OHIO

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adams	$0.73	Licking	$0.70
Allen	.69	Logan	.70
Ashland	.70	Lorain	.71
Ashtabula	.74	Lucas	.69
Athens	.74	Madison	.70
Auglaize	.69	Mahoning	.74
Belmont	.75	Marion	.70
Brown	.72	Medina	.72
Butler	.69	Meigs	.74
Carroll	.74	Mercer	.68
Champaign	.70	Miami	.69
Clark	.70	Monroe	.75
Clermont	.71	Montgomery	.69
Clinton	.71	Morgan	.74
Columbiana	.74	Morrow	.70
Coshocton	.72	Muskingum	.73
Crawford	.70	Noble	.74
Cuyahoga	.72	Ottawa	.70
Darke	.68	Paulding	.68
Defiance	.68	Perry	.72
Delaware	.70	Pickaway	.70
Erie	.70	Pike	.73
Fairfield	.70	Portage	.73
Fayette	.70	Preble	.68
Franklin	.70	Putnam	.69
Fulton	.69	Richland	.70
Gallia	.74	Ross	.71
Geauga	.73	Sandusky	.70
Greene	.70	Scioto	.73
Guernsey	.74	Seneca	.70
Hamilton	.70	Shelby	.69
Hancock	.69	Stark	.73
Hardin	.69	Summit	.72
Harrison	.74	Trumbull	.74
Henry	.69	Tuscarawas	.73
Highland	.72	Union	.70
Hocking	.72	Van Wert	.68
Holmes	.72	Vinton	.73
Huron	.70	Warren	.70
Jackson	.73	Washington	.75
Jefferson	.75	Wayne	.72
Knox	.70	Williams	.69
Lake	.73	Wood	.69
Lawrence	.73	Wyandot	.70

OKLAHOMA

All counties $0.72

OREGON

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Baker	$0.68	Lake	$0.70
Benton	.73	Lane	.72
Clackamas	.73	Lincoln	.73
Clatsop	.73	Linn	.72
Columbia	.73	Malheur	.68
Coos	.72	Marion	.73
Crook	.71	Morrow	.70
Curry	.72	Multnomah	.73
Deschutes	.71	Polk	.73
Douglas	.72	Sherman	.71
Gilliam	.71	Tillamook	.73
Grant	.70	Umatilla	.69
Harney	.69	Union	.69
Hood River	.73	Wallowa	.68
Jackson	.72	Wasco	.71
Jefferson	.71	Washington	.73
Josephine	.72	Wheeler	.71
Klamath	.70	Yamhill	.73

PENNSYLVANIA

County	Rate per bushel
All counties	$0.75

RHODE ISLAND

All counties $0.76

SOUTH CAROLINA

All counties $0.76

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Armstrong	$0.57	Jackson	$0.57
Aurora	.58	Jerauld	.58
Beadle	.58	Jones	.57
Bennett	.58	Kingsbury	.58
Bon Homme	.59	Lake	.58
Brookings	.59	Lawrence	.56
Brown	.56	Lincoln	.60
Brule	.58	Lyman	.57
Buffalo	.58	McCook	.58
Butte	.56	McPherson	.55
Campbell	.55	Marshall	.56
Charles Mix	.58	Meade	.56
Clark	.57	Mellette	.58
Clay	.61	Miner	.58
Codington	.57	Minnehaha	.59
Corson	.55	Moody	.59
Custer	.59	Pennington	.57
Davison	.58	Perkins	.55
Day	.57	Potter	.56
Deuel	.59	Roberts	.56
Dewey	.56	Sanborn	.58
Douglas	.58	Shannon	.59
Edmunds	.56	Spink	.57
Fall River	.59	Stanley	.57
Faulk	.56	Sully	.57
Grant	.58	Todd	.58
Gregory	.58	Tripp	.58
Haakon	.57	Turner	.60
Hamlin	.58	Union	.61
Hand	.57	Walworth	.56
Hanson	.58	Washabaugh	.58
Harding	.55	Washington	.57
Hughes	.57	Yankton	.60
Hutchinson	.59	Ziebach	.56
Hyde	.57		

TENNESSEE

All counties $0.76

TEXAS

All counties $0.74

UTAH

All counties $0.75

VIRGINIA

All counties $0.75

WASHINGTON

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adams	$0.68	Lewis	$0.73
Asotin	.68	Lincoln	.68
Benton	.70	Mason	.73
Chelan	.71	Okanogan	.71
Clallam	.73	Pacific	.73
Clark	.73	Pend Oreille	.66
Columbia	.68	Pierce	.73
Cowlitz	.73	San Juan	.73
Douglas	.70	Skagit	.73
Ferry	.69	Skamania	.73
Franklin	.68	Snohomish	.73
Garfield	.68	Spokane	.67
Grant	.69	Stevens	.67
Grays Harbor	.73	Thurston	.73
Island	.73	Wahkiakum	.73
Jefferson	.73	Walla Walla	.68
King	.73	Whatcom	.73
Kitsap	.73	Whitman	.67
Kittitas	.71	Yakima	.71
Klickitat	.71		

WEST VIRGINIA

All counties $0.76

WISCONSIN

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adams	$0.66	Brown	$0.65
Ashland	.66	Buffalo	.64
Barron	.64	Burnett	.64
Bayfield	.65	Calumet	.65

WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Chippewa	$0.65	Monroe	$0.66
Clark	.65	Oconto	.66
Columbia	.66	Oneida	.67
Crawford	.67	Outagamie	.65
Dane	.67	Ozaukee	.67
Dodge	.66	Pepin	.64
Door	.65	Pierce	.64
Douglas	.64	Polk	.64
Dunn	.65	Portage	.66
Eau Claire	.65	Price	.66
Florence	.67	Racine	.68
Fond du Lac	.65	Richland	.67
Forest	.67	Rock	.67
Grant	.67	Rusk	.65
Green	.67	Saint Croix	.64
Green Lake	.66	Sauk	.67
Iowa	.68	Sawyer	.65
Iron	.67	Shawano	.66
Jackson	.66	Sheboygan	.66
Jefferson	.67	Taylor	.66
Juneau	.66	Trempealeau	.65
Kenosha	.68	Vernon	.66
Kewaunee	.65	Vilas	.67
LaCrosse	.65	Walworth	.67
LaFayette	.68	Washburn	.64
Langlade	.66	Washington	.67
Lincoln	.66	Waukesha	.68
Manitowoc	.65	Waupaca	.66
Marathon	.66	Waushara	.66
Marinette	.67	Winnebago	.65
Marquette	.66	Wood	.66
Milwaukee	.68		

WYOMING

All counties	$0.65

(b) *Premiums and discounts.*

	Cents per bushel
Premiums: [1]	
Grade No. 2 or better	1
Test weight:	
Heavy	1
Extra heavy	2
Discounts: [1]	
Grade No. 4 on the factor of test weight only but otherwise No. 3 or better	3
Garlicky	3
Weed control laws (where required by section 1421.27)	10

[1] Applicable premiums and discounts shall be cumulative.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070 as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 105, 401, 63 Stat. 1051, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 714c, 7 U.S.C. 1421, 1441)

Effective date: Upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

E. A. JAENKE,
Acting Executive Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7770; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

[C.C.C. Grain Price Support Regulations, 1963-Crop Dry Edible Bean Supplement]

PART 1421—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

Subpart—1963-Crop Dry Edible Bean Loan and Purchase Agreement Program

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 63-7379, appearing at page 7215 of the issue for Saturday, July 13, 1963, the following correction is made in § 1421.2403(m): The reference reading "paragraph (b) of this section" should read "paragraph (h) of this section".

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter I—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER E—AIRSPACE [NEW]

[Airspace Docket No. 63-SW-14]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS [NEW]

Alteration of Control Zone, Designation of Transition Area and Revocation of Control Area Extension

On March 28, 1963, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (28 F.R. 3054) stating that the Federal Aviation Agency proposed to alter the Tucumcari, N. Mex., control zone, designate the Tucumcari transition area, and revoke the Tucumcari control area extension.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the rules herein adopted, and no adverse comments were received regarding the proposed amendments.

The substance of the proposed amendments having been published, and for the reasons stated in the Notice, the following actions are taken:

1. In § 71.171 (27 F.R. 220-91, November 10, 1962), the Tucumcari, N. Mex., control zone is amended to read:

Within a 5-mile radius of the Tucumcari Municipal Airport (latitude 35°10′50″ N., longitude 103°36′15″ W.); within 2 miles each side of the Tucumcari VOR 033° radial, extending from the 5-mile radius zone to 8 miles NE of the VOR; and within 2 miles each side of the Tucumcari VOR 078° radial, extending from the 5-mile radius zone to 8 miles E of the VOR.

2. Section 71.181 (27 F.R. 220-139, November 10, 1962) is amended by adding the following:

Tucumcari, N. Mex.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of the Tucumcari Municipal Airport (latitude 35°10′50″ N., longitude 103°36′15″ W.); and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within 10 miles N and 7 miles S of the Tucumcari VOR 267° and 087° radials, extending from 23 miles W to 12 miles E of the VOR; and within 8 miles NW and 5 miles SE of the Tucumcari VOR 033° radial, extending from the VOR to 12 miles NE.

3. Section 71.165 (27 F.R. 220-59, November 10, 1962) is amended by revoking the Tucumcari, N. Mex., control area extension.

These amendments shall become effective 0001, e.s.t., September 19, 1963.

(Sec. 307(a), 72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. R. ANDREWS,
Acting Chief,
Airspace Utilization Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7847; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 62-WA-74]

PART 75—ESTABLISHMENT OF JET ROUTES [NEW]

Alteration of Jet Route

On January 23, 1963, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (28 F.R. 597) stating that the Federal Aviation Agency proposed to alter Jet Route No. 80 between Kansas City, Mo., and Appleton, Ohio, and to designate a terminal radar jet advisory area from Kansas City to Capital, Ill. (VOR name changed from Springfield, Ill.; 27 F.R. 12926).

In Airspace Docket No. 62-WA-134, effective June 27, 1963 (28 F.R. 4897), the airspace from flight level 240 to and including flight level 600, presently under the jurisdiction of the Kansas City and St. Louis air route traffic control centers, is designated positive control area. As jet advisory areas do not include the airspace within positive control areas, there is no requirement for the designation of the terminal radar jet advisory area proposed in the Notice. Therefore, such action is being deleted from the proposal.

The Air Transport Association of America endorsed the proposal. No other comments were received.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the rule herein adopted, and due consideration has been given to all relevant matter presented.

The substance of the proposed amendment having been published, therefore, and for the reasons stated in the notice, in § 75.100 (28 F.R. 19-50, January 26, 1963) the following change is made:

In the text of Jet Route No. 80 "St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; INT of the Indianapolis 073° and the Appleton, Ohio, 273° radials; Appleton;" is deleted and "Capital, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Appleton, Ohio;" is substituted therefor.

This amendment shall become effective 0001, e.s.t., September 19, 1963.

(Sec. 307(a), 72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. R. ANDREWS,
Acting Chief,
Airspace Utilization Division.

[F.R. Doc 63-7845; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

Chapter III—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER C—AIRCRAFT REGULATIONS

[Regulatory Docket No. 1730; Amdt. 594]

PART 507—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

General Dynamics/Convair Model 22 Aircraft

A proposal to amend Part 507 of the regulations of the Administrator to include an airworthiness directive requiring inspection of the outboard foreflaps on General Dynamics/Convair Model 22 aircraft was published in 28 F.R. 4584.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of the amendment. One comment received recommended that because of a critical parts shortage, more time be allowed for replacement of the foreflaps. The manufacturer has assured the Agency that parts can be supplied within 90 days after receipt of an order. This is considered ample time to allow installation within the required 1,400 hours' time in service.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 6489), § 507.10(a) of Part 507 (14 CFR Part 507), is hereby amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

GENERAL DYNAMICS/CONVAIR. Applies to all Model 22 aircraft.

Compliance required as indicated.

Cracks have been found in foreflaps P/N 22-18600-5/-807. Therefore, accomplish the following on all foreflaps P/N 22-18600-5/-807, which have not been modified in accordance with Section B(1)(a) or B(1)(b) of General Dynamics Service Bulletin No. 27-65:

(a) Within the next 400 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD unless already accomplished within the last 400 hours' time in service:

(1) Conduct a close visual inspection for cracks in the external clips and entire skin area of the outboard foreflaps P/N 22-18600-5/-807. A dye penetrant or equivalent inspection process shall be used to verify suspected cracks. Any parts found cracked shall be replaced with uncracked parts before further flight.

(2) Remove and disassemble the outboard foreflaps, P/N 22-18600-5/-807, and conduct a close visual inspection for cracks in the interior clips. X-ray inspection may be used to inspect those interior clips not visible after disassembly. A dye penetrant or equivalent inspection process shall be used to verify suspected cracks. Any parts found cracked shall be replaced with uncracked parts before further flight.

(b) Within 500 hours' time in service after conducting the inspection specified in (a), repeat the inspection specified in (a)(1). Any parts found cracked shall be replaced with satisfactory parts before further flight.

(c) Within 500 hours' time in service after conducting the inspection specified in (b), the outboard foreflaps, P/N 22-18600-5/-807, shall be replaced with foreflaps modified in accordance with Section B(1)(a) or B(1)(b) of General Dynamics Bulletin No. 27-65.

(General Dynamics Service Bulletin No. 27-65 covers this same subject.)

This amendment shall become effective August 27, 1963.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603; 72 Stat. 752, 775, 776; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. LLOYD LANE,
Acting Director,
Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7843; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

SUBCHAPTER E—AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

[Reg. Docket No. 1862; Amdt. 104]

PART 610—MINIMUM EN ROUTE IFR ALTITUDES

Miscellaneous Amendments

This amendment is being adopted to insure the safety of IFR operations by establishing the minimum en route IFR altitudes for the route or portions thereof contained herein, and the altitudes which assure navigational coverage that is adequate and free of frequency interference for such routes or portions thereof.

As a situation exists which demands immediate action in the interest of safety, I find that compliance with the notice, public procedure and effective date provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act would be impracticable.

In view of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (24 F.R. 5662), Part 610 is hereby amended as follows:

Section 610.12 *Green Federal airway 2* is deleted:

Section 610.106 *Amber Federal airway 6* is deleted:

Section 610.1001 *Direct routes—U.S.* is amended to delete:

From Riverside, Calif., LFR; to Perris INT, Calif.; MEA 12,000.

From Burbank, Calif., LFR; to *Downey, Calif., LF/RBN; MEA 5,000. *4,000—MCA Downey LF/RBN, Northwestbound.

From Burbank, Calif., LFR; to *LaHabra, Calif., FM; MEA 5,000. *4,000—MCA LaHabra FM, Northwestbound.

From Int. 277 M Ontario VOR and 360 M rads Long Beach VOR; to Long Beach, Calif., VOR; MEA 3,000.

From *Burbank, Calif., LFR; to Simi INT, Calif.; MEA 6,000. *5,000—MCA Burbank LFR, Northwestbound.

From Burbank, Calif., LFR; to Ontario, Calif., VOR; MEA 4,000.

From Tibby, Tex., VOR; to Welcome INT, Tex.; MEA 1,300.

Section 610.1001 *Direct routes—U.S.* is amended to read in part:

From Bergstrom INT, Tex.; to Austin, Tex., VOR; MEA 2,500.

From Bethel INT, Tenn.; to Huntsville, Ala., VOR; MEA *3,100. *2,600—MOCA.

From Columbus, Miss., VOR; to Hamilton INT, Ala.; MEA *2,500. *1,800—MOCA.

From LaGrange, Ga., VOR; to Anniston, Ala., VOR; MEA *4,100. *4,000—MOCA.

From Lakeland, Fla., VOR; to Melbourne, Fla., VOR via LAL-083/MLB-263; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

Section 610.1001 *Direct routes—U.S.* is amended by adding:

From Jacksonville, Fla., VOR; to St. Johns INT, Fla., via Control 1153; MEA *2,000. *1,200—MOCA.

From St. Johns INT, Fla.; to Eastport INT, Fla., via Control 1153; MEA *4,000. *1,000—MOCA.

From Eastport INT, Fla.; to Gateway INT, Fla., via Control 1153; MEA *2,000. *1,000—MOCA.

From Panama City, Fla., VOR; to Marianna, Fla., VOR; MEA 2,000.

From Panama City, Fla., VOR; to Dothan, Ala., VOR; MEA *1,900. *1,500—MOCA.

From Panama City, Fla., VOR; to Defuniak Springs INT, Fla.; MEA *1,800. *1,400—MOCA.

From Panama City, Fla., VOR; to Eglin AFB, Fla., VOR; MEA *1,600. *1,500—MOCA.

From St. Petersburg, Fla., VOR; to Lakeland, Fla., VOR; MEA 15,000. MAA—24,000.

Section 610.6001 *VOR Federal airway 1* is amended to read in part:

From Idlewild, N.Y.. VOR; to Int. 011 M rad Idlewild VOR and 217 M rad Trinity VOR; MEA *2,500. *1,500—MOCA.

From Int. 011 M rad Idlewild VOR and 217 M rad Trinity VOR; to Trinity, N.Y., VOR; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Cape Charles, Va., VOR; to Crisfield INT, Md.; MEA 1,600.

From Crisfield INT, Md.; to Salisbury, Md., VOR; MEA 1,500.

Section 610.6002 *VOR Federal airway 2* is amended to read in part:

From *Seaweed INT, Wis.; to Minnow INT, Mich.; MEA 2,000. *3,500—MRA.

From Minnow INT, Mich.; to Muskegon, Mich., VOR; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Muskegon, Mich., VOR; to *Ada INT, Mich.; MEA **2,600. *4,000—MRA. **2,000—MOCA.

From *Sunfish INT, Wis., via S alter.; to Muskegon, Mich., VOR, via S alter.; MEA **2,500. *2,700—MRA. **1,900—MOCA.

From Muskegon, Mich., VOR, via S alter.; to Caledonia INT, Mich., via S alter.; MEA *2,800. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6003 *VOR Federal airway 3* is amended to read in part:

From Eagle INT, Fla.; to Rancho INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,100—MOCA.

From Rancho INT, Fla.; to Gary INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,600—MOCA.

From Gary INT, Fla.; to Biscayne Bay, Fla., VOR; MEA *1,500. *1,300—MOCA.

From Biscayne Bay, Fla., VOR, via E alter.; to Martin INT, Fla., via E alter.; MEA *1,500. *1,400—MOCA.

From Martin INT, Fla., via E alter.; to West Palm Beach, Fla., VOR, via E alter.; MEA 2,000.

From Willy INT, Fla., via E alter.; to Stuart INT, Fla., via E alter.; MEA *2,000. *1,700—MOCA.

From Stuart INT, Fla., via E alter.; to *Viking INT, Fla., via E alter.; MEA **2,000. *3,000—MRA. **1,500—MOCA.

From Viking INT, Fla., via E alter.; to Vero Beach, Fla., VOR, via E alter.; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6004 *VOR Federal airway 4* is amended to read in part:

From Ft. Riley INT, Kans.; to Maple Hill INT, Kans.; MEA 3,500.

From Topeka, Kans., VOR; to Springdale INT, Kans.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Springdale INT, Kans.; to Lansing INT, Kans.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Lansing INT, Kans.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

From Topeka, Kans., VOR, via N alter.; to Farley INT, Mo., via N alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Farley INT, Mo., via N alter.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; MEA 2,200.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; to Excelsior INT, Mo., via N alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Excelsior INT, Mo., via N alter.; to Tina INT, Mo., via N alter.; MEA *3,000. *2,100—MOCA.

From Topeka, Kans., VOR, via S alter.; to Lawrence INT, Kans., via S alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Lawrence INT, Kans., via S alter.; to Bonner Springs INT, Kans., via S alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

From Bonner Springs INT, Kans., via S alter.; to Parkville INT, Mo., via S alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,300—MOCA.

From Parkville INT, Mo., via S alter.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via S alter.; MEA 2,200.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Missouri City INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Missouri City INT, Mo.; to Fleming INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From Fleming INT, Mo.; to Lexington INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Lexington INT, Mo.; to Marshall, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From Hallsville, Mo., VOR; to Monroe INT, Mo.; MEA *2,700. *2,100—MOCA.

From Monroe INT, Mo.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

From Hallsville, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,100—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Troy, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Breese INT, Ill.; MEA *2,100. *1,700—MOCA.

From Breese INT, Ill.; to Centralia, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,100. *1,800—MOCA.

From Centralia, Ill., VOR; to Mount Vernon INT, Ind.; MEA *2,300. *2,100—MOCA.

From Centralia, Ill., VOR, via S alter.; to New Haven INT, Ill., via S alter.; MEA *2,400. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6006 *VOR Federal airway 6* is amended to read in part:

From North Platte, Nebr., VOR; to *Eddyville INT, Nebr.; MEA **4,600. *5,000—MRA. **4,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6007 *VOR Federal airway 7* is amended to read in part:

From Evansville, Ind., VOR; to Decker INT, Ind.; MEA 2,000.

From Decker INT, Ind.; to Lewis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,700—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR; to Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,200. *1,900—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; to Westpoint, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From New Hebron INT, Ind., via W alter.; to Terre Haute, Ind., VOR, via W alter.; MEA *2,300. *2,000—MOCA.

From Miami, Fla., VOR; to *Hammock INT, Fla.; MEA **1,500. *2,000—MRA. **1,200—MOCA.

From Hammock INT, Fla.; to Bunker INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6008 *VOR Federal airway 8* is amended to read in part:

From Hayes Center, Nebr., VOR, via N alter.; to *Eddyville INT, Nebr., via N alter.; MEA **5,000. *5,000—MRA. **4,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6009 *VOR Federal airway 9* is amended to read in part:

From Farmington, Mo., VOR; to Crystal City INT, Mo.; MEA *3,100. *2,400—MOCA.

From Meramec INT, Mo.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,100. *2,000—MOCA.

From *Fidelity INT, Ill.; to **Waverly INT, Ill.; MEA ***2,500. *3,000—MRA. **2,700—MRA. ***2,000—MOCA.

From Farmington, Mo., VOR, via W alter.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via W alter.; MEA *3,100. *2,400—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via W alter.; to Capital, Ill., VOR, via W alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,000—MOCA.

Section 610.6010 *VOR Federal airway 10* is amended to read in part:

From Topeka, Kans., VOR, via N alter.; to Springdale INT, Kans., via N alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Springdale INT, Kans., via N alter.; to Lansing INT, Kans., via N alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Lansing INT, Kans., via N alter.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

From *Florence INT, Kans.; to Emporia, Kans., VOR; MEA **3,300. *5,000—MRA. **2,700—MOCA.

From Emporia, Kans., VOR; to Pomona INT, Kans.; MEA *2,900. *2,400—MOCA.

From Pomona INT, Kans.; to Eudora INT, Kans.; MEA *2,800. *2,600—MOCA.

From Eudora INT, Kans.; to Bonner Springs INT, Kans.; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Bonner Springs INT, Kans.; to Parkville INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,300—MOCA.

From Parkville INT, Mo.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR; MEA 2,200.

From Emporia, Kans., VOR, via N alter.; to Topeka, Kans., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *3,000. *2,400—MOCA.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Lawson INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Lawson INT, Mo.; to Chillicothe INT, Mo.; MEA *3,000. *2,100—MOCA.

From Chillicothe INT, Mo.; to Kirksville, Mo., VOR; MEA *3,000. *2,400—MOCA.

Section 610.6011 *VOR Federal airway 11* is amended to read in part:

From Evansville, Ind., VOR; to Scotland, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,300. *1,900—MOCA.

From Scotland, Ind., VOR; to Wilbur INT, Ind.; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From Wilbur INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

From Scotland, Ind., VOR, via E alter.; to Paragon INT, Ind., via E alter.; MEA *2,200—MOCA.

From Paragon INT, Ind., via E alter.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR, via E alter.; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Scotland, Ind., VOR, via W alter.; to Cloverdale INT, Ind., via W alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,000—MOCA.

From Cloverdale INT, Ind., via W alter.; to Indinapolis, Ind., VOR, via W alter.; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6012 *VOR Federal airway 12* is amended to read in part:

From Readsville, Mo., VOR; to Howell INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Howell INT, Mo.; to Maryland Heights, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

From Maryland Heights, Mo., VOR; to Troy, Ill., VOR; MEA 2,200.

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Bible Grove, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,300. *1,900—MOCA.

From Readsville, Mo., VOR, via S alter.; to Hermann INT, Mo., via S alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Hermann INT, Mo., via S alter.; to Osage INT, Mo., via S alter.; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From Osage INT, Mo., via S alter.; to Maryland Heights Mo., VOR, via S alter; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

*From Bible Grove, Ill., VOR; to Lewis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR; to Spencer INT, Ind.; MEA *2,200. *1,700—MOCA.

From Spencer INT, Ind.; to Shelbyville, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From Shelbyville, Ind., VOR; to Richmond, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,900. *2,300—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR, via S alter.; to Paragon INT, Ind., via S alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

From *Cassoday INT, Kans.; to Emporia, Kans., VOR; MEA **3,300. *4,000—MRA. **3,000—MOCA.

From *Florence INT, Kans., via N alter.; to Emporia, Kans., VOR, via N alter.; MEA **3,300. *5,000—MRA. **2,700—MOCA.

From Emporia, Kans., VOR; to Pomona INT, Kans.; MEA *2,900. *2,400—MOCA.

From Pomona INT, Kans.; to Eudora INT, Kans.; MEA *2,800. *2,600—MOCA.

From Eudora INT, Kans.; to Bonner Springs INT, Kans.; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Bonner Springs INT, Kans.; to Shawnee INT, Kans.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Shawnee INT, Kans.; to Leeds INT, Mo.; MEA 3,000.

From Leeds INT, Mo.; to Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; to Blackwater, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6013 *VOR Federal airway 13* is amended to read in part:

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Paradise INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Paradise INT, Mo.; to Plattsburg INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Plattsburg INT, Mo.; to Lamoni, Iowa, VOR; MEA *2,900. *2,300—MOCA.

From Butler, Mo., VOR, via E alter.; to Pleasant Hill INT, Mo., via E alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Pleasant Hill INT, Mo., via E alter.; to Leeds INT, Mo., via E alter.; MEA *3,000. *2,400—MOCA.

From Leeds INT, Mo., via E alter.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via E alter.; MEA 3,000.

Section 610.6014 *VOR Federal airway 14* is amended to read in part:

From Attica, Ohio, VOR; to Cleveland, Ohio, VOR; MEA *3,000. *2,200—MOCA.

From Vichy, Mo., VOR; to Washington INT, Mo.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Washington INT, Mo.; to Howell INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From Howell INT, Mo.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,200. *1,900—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Prairie INT, Ill.; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

From Vichy, Mo., VOR, via S alter.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via S alter.; MEA *2,800. *2,200—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; to Godfrey INT, Ill., via N alter.; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From Godfrey INT, Ill., via N alter.; to Vandalia, Ill., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Vandalia, Ill., VOR; to Sandford INT, Ill.; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Sandford INT, Ill.; to Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; to Manhattan INT, Ind.; MEA *2,300. *2,100—MOCA.

From Manhattan INT, Ind.; to Fillmore INT, Ind.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Fillmore INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR, via N alter.; to Bainbridge INT, Ind., via N alter.; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Bainbridge INT, Ind., via N alter.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR, via S alter.; to Cloverdale INT, Ind., via S alter.; MEA *2,200. *2,100—MOCA.

From Cloverdale INT, Ind., via S alter.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR, via S alter.; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6015 *VOR Federal airway 15* is amended to read in part:

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via E alter.; to Paradise INT, Mo., via E alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Paradise INT, Mo., via E alter.; to Plattsburg, INT, Mo., via E alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Camden INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,300—MOCA.

From St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; to Skidmore INT, Mo.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Skidmore INT, Mo.; to Coin INT, Iowa; MEA *2,700. *2,500—MOCA.

From Coin INT, Iowa; to Neola, Iowa, VOR; MEA 2,500.

From St. Joseph, Mo., VOR, via E. alter.; to Elliott INT, iowa, via E alter.; MEA *2,900. *2,400—MOCA.

From Elliott INT, Iowa, via E alter.; to Neola, Iowa, VOR, via E alter.; MEA *3,100. *2,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6017 *VOR Federal airway 17* is amended to read in part:

From Waco, Tex., VOR; to Meridian INT, Tex.; *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Meridian INT, Tex.; to *Mill INT, Tex.; MEA **4,000. *4,000—MCA Mill INT, Southeastbound. *3,500—MRA. **2,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6018 *VOR Federal airway 18* is amended to read in part:

From *Canton INT, Miss., via N alter.; to **Union INT, Miss., via N alter.; MEA ***2,400. *3,000—MRA. **3,500—MRA. ***1,800—MOCA.

Section 610.6019 *VOR Federal airway 19* is amended to delete:

From Lavina, Mont., FM; to Billings, Mont., VOR; Southbound only; MEA 6,000.

Section 610.6023 *VOR Federal airway 23* is amended to read in part:

From Red Bluff, Calif., VOR; to *Delta INT, Calif.; MEA 8,000. *9,000—MCA Delta INT, Northbound.

From Delta INT, Calif.; to Benton INT, Calif.; Southbound only; MEA 7,000.

From Benton INT, Calif.; to Red Bluff, Calif., VOR, Southbound only; MEA 3,000.

Section 610.6025 *VOR Federal airway 25* is amended to read in part:

From Klamath Falls, Oreg., VOR; to Sprague INT, Oreg.; Northbound, MEA *11,000; Southbound, MEA *10,000. *9,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6027 *VOR Federal airway 27* is amended to read in part:

From Crescent City, Calif., VOR; to *Rogue River INT, Oreg.; MEA **8,000. *11,000—MRA. **6,400—MOCA.

Section 610.6032 *VOR Federal airway 32* is amended to read in part:

From Elko, Nev., VOR, via N alter.; to *Wells, Nev., VOR, via N alter.; MEA 13,000. *12,000—MCA Wells VOR, Southwestbound.

Section 610.6035 *VOR Federal airway 35* is amended to read in part:

From Miami, Fla., VOR; to *Chester INT, Fla.; MEA **1,500. *2,800—MRA. **1,100—MOCA.

From Chester INT, Fla.; to *Pine INT, Fla.; MEA **2,000. *2,300—MRA. **1,100—MOCA.

From Pine INT, Fla.; to *Copeland INT, Fla.; MEA **2,000. *2,500—MRA. **1,100—MOCA.

From St. Petersburg, Fla., VOR, via W alter.; to *Oyster INT, Fla., via W alter.; MEA **1,500. *3,400—MRA. **1,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6044 *VOR Federal airway 44* is amended to read in part:

From Centralia, Ill., VOR; to Samsville, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,400. *2,100—MOCA.

From Decker INT, Ind.; to Livonia INT, Ind.; MEA *2,500. *2,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6050 *VOR Federal airway 50* is amended to read in part:

From Pawnee City, Nebr., VOR; to St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,900. *2,500—MOCA.

From St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; to Kirksville, Mo., VOR; MEA *3,000. *2,300—MOCA.

From *Arcola INT, Ill.; to Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; MEA **2,500. *3,000—MRA. **2,100—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; to Manhattan INT, Ind.; MEA *2,300. *2,100—MOCA.

From Manhattan INT, Ind.; to Fillmore INT, Ind.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Fillmore INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; to Arba INT, Ind.; MEA 2,800.

From Arba INT, Ind.; to Dayton, Ohio, VOR; MEA *3,000. *2,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6051 *VOR Federal airway 51* is amended to read in part:

From Nabb, Ind., VOR; to Shelbyville, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Harvey INT, Fla.; to Rancho INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,100—MOCA.

From Rancho INT, Fla.; to Gary INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,600—MOCA.

From Gary INT, Fla.; to Biscayne Bay, Fla., VOR; MEA *1,500. *1,300—MOCA.

From Pahokee, Fla., VOR; to St. Lucie INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,200—MOCA.

From St. Lucie INT, Fla.; to Vero Beach, Fla., VOR; MEA *1,500. *1,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6052 *VOR Federal airway 52* is amended to read in part:

From *Rockport INT, Ill.; to Hardin INT, Mo.; MEA **2,600. *3,200—MRA. **1,800—MOCA.

From Hardin INT, Mo.; to St. Louis, Mo. VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,800—MOCA.

From Quincy, Ill., VOR, via N alter.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,000—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Troy, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Cartter INT, Ill.; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

Section 610.6053 *VOR Federal airway 53* is amended to read in part:

From Louisville, Ky., VOR; to Henryville INT, Ind.; MEA 2,600.

From Henryville INT, Ind.; to Houston INT, Ind.; MEA *2,800. *2,600—MOCA.

From Houston INT, Ind.; to Banta INT, Ind.; MEA 2,600.

From Banta INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,300. *1,900—MOCA.

From Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; to Linden INT, Ind.; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

From Spartanburg, S.C., VOR; to Carter INT, S.C.; MEA *3,000. *2,300—MOCA.

From Carter INT, S.C.; to Asheville, N.C., VOR; MEA 6,000.

Section 610.6055 *VOR Federal airway 55* is amended to read in part:

From Pullman, Mich., VOR; to Muskegon, Mich., VOR; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Grantsburg, Wis., VOR; to Brainerd, Minn., VOR; MEA *3,100. *2,600—MOCA.

Section 610.6056 *VOR Federal airway 56* is amended to read in part:

From *North INT, S.C., via S alter.; to Columbia, S.C., VOR, via S alter.; MEA **1,800. *2,000—MRA. **1,700—MOCA.

Section 610.6065 *VOR Federal airway 65* is amended to read:

From Int. 170 M rad St. Joseph VOR and 223 M rad Kansas City VOR; to New Market INT, Mo.; MEA 2,400.

From New Market INT, Mo.; to St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,300—MOCA.

From St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; to Lamoni, Iowa, VOR; MEA *2,900. *2,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6069 *VOR Federal airway 69* is amended to read in part:

From Farmington, Mo., VOR; to Crystal City INT, Mo.; MEA *3,100. *2,400—MOCA.

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Prairie INT, Ill.; MEA *2,100. *2,000—MOCA.

From Prairie INT, Ill.; to Gillespie INT, Ill.; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

From Gillespie INT, Ill.; to Auburn INT, Ill.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Auburn INT, Ill.; to Capital, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

Section 610.6072 *VOR Federal airway 72* is amended to read in part:

From Maples, Mo., VOR; to Richwoods, Mo., VOR; MEA *3,100. *2,500—MOCA.

From Richwoods, Mo., VOR; to Imperial INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6077 *VOR Federal airway 77* is amended to read in part:

From Topeka, Kans., VOR; to St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,300—MOCA.

From St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; to Lamoni, Iowa, VOR; MEA *2,900. *2,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6082 *VOR Federal airway 82* is amended to read in part:

From Grand Forks, N. Dak., VOR; to Bemidji, Minn., VOR; MEA *3,300. *2,900—MOCA.

From Bemidji, Minn., VOR; to Brainerd, Minn., VOR; MEA *3,300. *2,900—MOCA.

From Brainerd, Minn., VOR; to Minneapolis, Minn., VOR; MEA *3,100. $2,700—MOCA.

Section 610.6088 *VOR Federal airway 88* is amended to read in part:

From Richwoods, Mo., VOR; to Crystal City INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

Section 610.6089 *VOR Federal airway 89* is amended to read in part:

From *Platte INT, Colo.; to Nunn INT, Colo.; MEA 7,500. *10,500—MRA.

From Nunn INT, Colo.; to Cheyenne, Wyo., VOR; MEA 7,800.

Section 610.6097 *VOR Federal airway 97* is amended to read in part:

From St. Petersburg, Fla., VOR; to *Crystal INT, Fla.; MEA **1,500. *2,200—MRA. **1,300—MOCA.

From Crystal INT, Fla.; to Shrimp INT, Fla.; MEA *4,000. *1,000—MOCA.

From St. Petersburg, Fla., VOR, via W alter.; to *Oyster INT, Fla., via W alter.; MEA **1,500. *3,400—MRA. **1,300—MOCA.

From Oyster INT, Fla., via W alter.; to Scallop INT, Fla., via W alter.; MEA *3,400. *1,000—MOCA.

From Scallop INT, Fla., via E alter.; to Cross City, Fla., VOR, via E alter.; MEA *1,500. *1,200—MOCA.

From Cincinnati, Ohio, VOR; to Shelbyville, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,800. *2,100—MOCA.

From Cincinnati, Ohio, VOR, via E alter.; to Shelbyville, Ind., VOR, via E alter.; MEA *2,800. *2,200—MOCA.

From Indianapolis, Ind., VOR, via W alter.; to Lebanon INT, Ind., via W alter.; MEA *2,400. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6103 *VOR Federal airway 103* is amended to read in part:

From Greensboro, N.C., VOR; to Mayo INT, N.C.; MEA 2,100.

From Mayo INT, N.C.; to Henry INT, Va.; MEA *4,000. *3,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6106 *VOR Federal airway 106* is amended to read in part:

From Gardner, Mass., VOR; to Auburn INT, Mass.; MEA 3,000.

From Auburn INT, Mass.; to Kennebunk, Maine, VOR; MEA 2,000.

Section 610.6110 *VOR Federal airway 110* is added to read:

From Deming, N. Mex., VOR; to Truth or Consequences, N. Mex., VOR; MEA *8,000. *7,800—MOCA.

Section 610.6116 *VOR Federal airway 116* is amended to read in part:

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Excelsior INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Excelsior INT, Mo.; to Tina INT, Mo.; MEA *3,000. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6128 *VOR Federal airway 128* is amended to read in part:

From Linden INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

From Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; to Whiteland INT, Ind.; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Whiteland INT, Ind.; to Hope INT, Ind.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6131 *VOR Federal airway 131* is amended to read in part:

From Chanute, Kans., VOR; to Pomona INT, Kans.; MEA 2,500.

From Pomona INT, Kans.; to Topeka, Kans., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6152 *VOR Federal airway 152* is amended to read in part:

From St. Petersburg, Fla., VOR, via S alter., to Lakeland, Fla., VOR, via S alter.; MEA *2,000. *1,900—MOCA.

Section 610.6157 *VOR Federal airway 157* is amended to read in part:

From *Pine INT, Fla., via W alter.; to Bunker INT, Fla., via W alter.; MEA **2,300. *2,300—MRA. **1,100—MOCA.

From Bunker INT, Fla., via W alter.; to LaBelle, Fla., VOR, via W alter.; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6159 *VOR Federal airway 159* is amended to read in part:

From New River INT, Fla.; to Andrews INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6161 *VOR Federal airway 161* is amended to read in part:

From Butler, Mo., VOR; to Pleasant Hill, INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Pleasant Hill INT, Mo.; to Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; to Excelsior INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Excelsior INT, Mo.; to Lawson INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,400—MOCA.

Section 610.6167 *VOR Federal airway 167* is amended to read in part:

From Hartford, Conn., VOR; to *Clarks INT, Mass.; MEA 2,000. *2,500—MCA Clarks INT, Eastbound.

From Clarks INT, Mass.; to Sterling INT, R.I.; MEA 2,500.

From Providence, R.I., VOR; to Dennis INT, Mass.; MEA 2,500.

From Dennis INT, Mass.; to Hyannis, Mass., VOR; MEA 2,000.

Section 610.6171 *VOR Federal airway 171* is amended to read in part:

From Scotland, Ind., VOR; to Lewis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,700—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR; to *Clinton INT, Ind.; MEA **2,200. *2,600—MRA. **2,000—MOCA.

From Clinton INT, Ind.; to Danville, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *2,100—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR, via W alter.; to Danville, Ind., VOR, via W alter.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6179 *VOR Federal airway 179* is amended to read in part:

From Centralia, Ill., VOR; to Cartter INT, Ill.; MEA *2,200. *1,700—MOCA.

From Carter INT, Ill.; to Bible Grove, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,300. *1,600—MOCA.
INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

Section 610.6182 *VOR Federal airway 182* is amended to read in part:

From Brenner INT, Oreg.; to *Heppner INT, Oreg.; Westbound, MEA 9,000; Eastbound, MEA 9,500. *10,000—MRA.

From Heppner INT, Oreg.; to Ukiah INT, Oreg.; Westbound, MEA 9,000; Eastbound, MEA 9,500.

Section 610.6191 *VOR Federal airway 191* is amended to read in part:

From Farmington, Mo., VOR; to Crystal City INT, Mo.; MEA *3,100. *2,400—MOCA.

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Palmer INT, Ill.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6192 *VOR Federal airway 192* is amended to read:

From Socorro, N. Mex., VOR; to Corona, N. Mex., VOR; MEA 9,500.

From Corona, N. Mex., VOR; to Tucumcari, N. Mex., VOR; Northeastbound, MEA *11,000; Southwestbound, MEA *12,000. *9,000—MOCA.

Section 610.6198 *VOR Federal airway 198* is amended to read in part:

From Rocksprings, Tex., VOR; to Habby INT, Tex.; MEA *5,000. *3,800—MOCA.

Section 610.6205 *VOR Federal airway 205* is amended to read in part:

From St. Joseph, Mo., VOR; to Skidmore INT, Mo.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Skidmore INT, Mo.; to Coin INT, Iowa; MEA *2,700. *2,500—MOCA.

From Coin INT, Iowa; to Omaha, Nebr., VOR; MEA 2,500.

From *Bolivar INT, Mo.; to Holden INT, Mo.; MEA **3,000. *5,500—MRA. **2,300—MOCA.

From Holden INT, Mo.; to Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Camden INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6206 *VOR Federal airway 206* is amended to read in part:

From Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; to Lexington INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Lexington INT, Mo.; to Tina INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6210 *VOR Federal airway 210* is amended to read in part:

From Hallsville, Mo., VOR; to Monroe INT, Mo.; MEA *2,700. *2,100—MOCA.

From Monroe INT, Mo.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

From Hallsville, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *2,700. *2,100—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Prairie INT, Ill.; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

From Vandalia, Ill., VOR; to Sandford INT, Ill.; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Sandford INT, Ill.; to Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; to Manhattan INT., Ind.; MEA *2,300. *2,100—MOCA.

From Manhattan INT, Ind.; to Fillmore INT, Ind.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Fillmore INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR, via S alter.; to Cloverdale INT, Ind., via S alter.; MEA *2,200. *2,100—MOCA.

From Cloverdale INT, Ind., via S alter.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR, via S alter.; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR; to Missouri City, INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Missouri City INT, Mo.; to Fleming INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From Fleming INT, Mo.; to Lexington INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Lexington INT, Mo.; to Marshall, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From Kansas City, Mo., VOR, via N alter.; to Excelsior INT, Mo., via N alter.; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

From Excelsior INT, Mo., via N alter.; to Tina INT, Mo., via N alter.; MEA *3,000. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6216 *VOR Federal airway 216* is amended to read in part:

From *Sunfish INT, Wis.; to Muskegon, Mich., VOR; MEA **2,500. *2,700—MRA. **1,900—MOCA.

From Muskegon, Mich., VOR to Kent City INT, Mich.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

Section 610.6219 *VOR Federal airway 219* is amended to read:

From Hayes Center, Nebr., VOR; to *Eddyville INT, Nebr.; MEA **5,000. *5,000—MRA. **4,100—MOCA.

From Eddyville INT, Nebr.; to Wolbach, Nebr., VOR; MEA *5,000. *3,700—MOCA.

Section 610.6227 *VOR Federal airway 227* is amended to read in part:

From Paragon INT, Ind.; to Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; to Linden INT, Ind.; MEA *2,600. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6243 *VOR Federal airway 243* is amended to read in part:

From St. Marks INT, Ind; to Scotland, Ind., VOR; MEA 2,000.

Section 610.6263 *VOR Federal airway 263* is amended to read in part:

From Cimarron, N. Mex., VOR; to Int. 040 M rad Cimarron VOR and 163 M rad Pueblo VOR; MEA 11,000.

From Int. 040 M rad Cimarron VOR and 163 M rad Pueblo VOR; to *Tobe, Colo., VOR; MEA **11,000. *8,000—MCA Tobe VOR, Southwestbound. **10,800—MOCA.

Section 610.6280 *VOR Federal airway 280* is amended to read in part:

From Topeka, Kans., VOR; to Farley INT, Mo.; MEA *2,700. *2,400—MOCA.

From Farley INT, Mo.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR; MEA 2,200.

Section 610.6286 *VOR Federal airway 286* is amended to read in part:

From Linden, Va., VOR; to Casanova, Va., VOR; MEA 5,000.

Section 610.6295 *VOR Federal airway 295* is amended to read in part:

From Biscayne Bay, Fla., VOR; to Martin INT, Fla.; MEA *1,500. *1,400—MOCA.

From Martin INT, Fla.; to Pike INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,000—MOCA.

From *Kingfish INT, Fla.; to **Viking INT, Fla.; MEA ***2,000. *2,500—MRA. **3,000—MRA. ***1,500—MOCA.

From Viking INT, Fla.; to Vero Beach, Fla., VOR; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

From Vero Beach, Fla., VOR; to Bailey INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6402 *Hawaii VOR Federal airway 2* is amended to read in part:

From *South Kauai, Hawaii, VOR; to **Lihue, Hawaii, VOR; MEA 5,500. *4,500—MCA South Kauai, VOR, Eastbound. **4,500—MCA Lihue, VOR, Westbound.

From Honolulu, Hawaii, VOR, via S alter.; to Ono INT, Hawaii, via S alter.; MEA 3,000.

From Ono INT, Hawaii, via S alter.; to Sampan INT, Hawaii, via S alter.; MEA 2,000.

Section 610.6404 *Hawaii VOR Federal airway 4* is amended to read in part:

From *South Port Allen INT, Hawaii; to Koko Head, Hawaii, VOR; MEA 4,000. *5,000—MRA.

From Koko Head, Hawaii, VOR; to Papaya INT, Hawaii; MEA 4,000.

Section 610.6413 *Hawaii VOR Federal airway 13* is amended to read in part:

From Hula Girl INT, Hawaii; to Koko Head, Hawaii, VOR; MEA 4,000.

Section 610.6414 *Hawaii VOR Federal airway 14* is amended to read in part:

From Hula Girl INT, Hawaii; to Koko Head, Hawaii, VOR; MEA 4,000.

Section 610.6424 *VOR Federal airway 424* is amended to read in part:

From Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; to Marshall, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6425 *VOR Federal airway 425* is amended to read:

From Brookley, Ala., VOR; to Int. 044 M rad Mobile VOR and 352 M rad Brookley VOR; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

Section 610.6426 *VOR Federal airway 426* is amended to read:

From Richwoods, Mo., VOR; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Godfrey INT, Ill.; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From Godfrey INT, Ill.; to Gillespie INT, Ill.; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Gillespie INT, Ill.; to Palmer INT, Ill.; MEA *4,000. *1,900—MOCA.

Section 610.6433 *VOR Federal airway 433* is amended to read in part:

From LaGuardia, N.Y., VOR; to Int. 011 M rad Idlewild VOR and 217 M rad Trinity VOR; MEA *2,500. *1,500—MOCA.

From Int. 011 M rad Idlewild VOR and 217 M rad Trinity VOR; to Trinity, N.Y., VOR; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

Section 610.6439 *VOR Federal airway 439* is amended to read:

From Dickinson, N. Dak., VOR; to Williston, N. Dak., VOR; MEA *4,500. *4,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6446 *VOR Federal airway 446* is amended to read:

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Cartter INT, Ill.; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

From Cartter INT, Ill.; to Samsville, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,300. *1,800—MOCA.

Section 610.6451 *VOR Federal airway 451* is amended to read:

From Coastal INT, Mass.; to Whitman, Mass., VOR; MEA *1,900. *1,500—MOCA.

From Whitman, Mass., VOR; to Boston, Mass., VOR; MEA *2,200. *1,800—MOCA.

Section 610.6484 *VOR Federal airway 484* is amended to delete:

From Bonanza INT, Colo.; to Alamosa, Colo., VOR; southbound only, MEA 12,500.

Section 610.6492 *VOR Federal airway 492* is amended to read in part:

From LaBelle, Fla., VOR; to Pahokee, Fla., VOR; MEA *2,000. *1,300—MOCA.

From Dixie Ranch INT, Fla., via N alter.; to *Monet INT, Fla., via N alter.; MEA **2,000. *2,000—MRA. **1,200—MOCA.

From Monet INT, Fla., via N alter.; to West Palm Beach, Fla., VOR, via N alter.; MEA *1,500. *1,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6500 *VOR Federal airway 500* is amended to read in part:

From Gladstone INT, Oreg.; to *Squaw Mountain INT, Oreg.; MEA 6,000. *6,300—MCA Squaw Mountain INT, eastbound.

From Squaw Mountain INT, Oreg.; to *Gateway INT, Oreg.; MEA **11,000. *9,000—MRA. *10,200—MCA Gateway INT, westbound. **8,000—MOCA.

Section 610.6802 *VOR Federal airway 802* is amended to read in part:

From Blue Springs, Mo., VOR; to Blackwater, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Readsville, Mo., VOR; to Howell INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

From Howell INT, Mo.; to Maryland Heights, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

From Maryland Heights, Mo., VOR; to Troy, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,300. *2,100—MOCA.

From Troy, Ill., VOR; to Bible Grove, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,300. *1,900—MOCA.

From Bible Grove, Ill., VOR; to Lewis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,900—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR; to Spencer INT, Ind.; MEA *2,200. *1,700—MOCA.

From Spencer INT, Ind.; to Shelbyvile, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From Shelbyville, Ind., VOR; to Richmond, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,900. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6804 *VOR Federal airway 804* is amended to read in part:

From Prairie INT, Ill.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,100. *1,900—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Monroe INT, Mo.; MEA *2,000. *1,500—MOCA.

From Monroe INT, Mo.; to Hallsville, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,100—MOCA.

From Indianapolis, Ind., VOR; to Fillmore INT, Ind.; MEA *2,500. *2,200—MOCA.

From Fillmore INT, Ind.; to Manhattan INT, Ind.; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

From Manhattan INT, Ind.; to Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,300. *2,100—MOCA.

From Terre Haute, Ind., VOR; to Sandford INT, Ill.; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From Sandford INT, Ill.; to Vandalia, Ill., VOR; MEA *2,400. *2,000—MOCA.

From Marshall, Mo., VOR; to Lexington INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From Lexington INT, Mo.; to Fleming INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

From Fleming INT, Mo.; to Missouri City INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *2,100—MOCA.

From Missouri City INT, Mo.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

Section 610.6813 *VOR Federal airway 813* is amended to read in part:

From Crescent City, Calif., VOR; to *Rogue River INT, Oreg.; MEA **8,000. *11,000—MRA. **6,400—MOCA.

Section 610.6819 *VOR Federal airway 819* is amended to read in part:

From Miami, Fla., VOR; to *Hammock INT, Fla.; MEA **1,500. *2,000—MRA. **1,200—MOCA.

From Hammock INT, Fla.; to Bunker INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,300—MOCA.

From Nabb, Ind., VOR; to Shelbyville, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,600. *2,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6839 *VOR Federal airway 839* is amended to read in part:

From Miami, Fla., VOR; to *Hammock INT, Fla.; MEA **1,500. *2,000—MRA. **1,200—MOCA.

From Hammock INT, Fla.; to Bunker INT, Fla.; MEA *2,000. *1,300—MOCA.

Section 610.6843 *VOR Federal airway 843* is amended to read in part:

From Danville, Ill., VOR; to *Clinton INT, Ind.; MEA **2,400. *2,600—MRA. **2,100—MOCA.

From Clinton INT, Ind.; to Lewis, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From Lewis, Ind., VOR; to Scotland, Ind., VOR; MEA *2,400. *1,700—MOCA.

From Scotland, Ind., VOR; to Baden INT, Ind.; MEA *2,500. *2,000—MOCA.

Section 610.6846 *VOR Federal airway 846* is amended to read in part:

From Wolbach, Nebr., VOR; to *Eddyville INT, Nebr.; MEA **5,000. *5,000—MRA. **3,700—MOCA.

From Eddyville INT, Nebr.; to Hayes Center, Nebr., VOR; MEA *5,000. *4,100—MOCA.

Section 610.6854 *VOR Federal airway 854* is amended to read in part:

From Lucin, Utah, VOR; to Wells, Nev., VOR; MEA 11,000.

Section 610.6859 *VOR Federal airway 859* is amended to read in part:

From Palmer INT, Ill.; to Gillespie INT, Ill.; MEA *4,000. *1,900—MOCA.

From Gillespie INT, Ill.; to Godfrey INT, Mo.; MEA *2,500. *1,900—MOCA.

From Godfrey INT, Mo.; to St. Louis, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,200. *2,000—MOCA.

From St. Louis, Mo., VOR; to Howell INT, Mo.; MEA *2,200. *1,900—MOCA.

From Howell INT, Mo.; to Washington INT, Mo.; MEA *2,600. *1,900—MOCA.

From Washington INT, Mo.; to Vichy, Mo., VOR; MEA *2,700. *2,200—MOCA.

Section 610.6861 *VOR Federal airway 861* is amended to read in part:

From Hartford, Conn., VOR; to *Clarks INT. Mass.; MEA 2,000. *2,500—MCA Clarks INT, eastbound.

From Clarks INT, Mass.; to Sterling INT, R.I.; MEA 2,500.

Section 610.6880 *VOR Federal airway 880* is amended to read in part:

From Kirksville, Mo., VOR; to Chillicothe INT, Mo.; MEA *3,000. *2,400—MOCA.

From Chillicothe INT, Mo.; to Lawson INT, Mo.; MEA *3,000. *2,100—MOCA.

From Lawson INT, Mo.; to Kansas City, Mo., VOR; MEA 2,600. *2,400—MOCA.

(Secs. 313(a), 307(c), 72 Stat. 752, 749; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1348(c))

These rules shall become effective August 22, 1963.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 18, 1963.

W. Lloyd Lane,
Acting Director,
Flight Standards Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7738; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 19—CHEESES; PROCESSED CHEESES; CHEESE FOODS; CHEESE SPREADS, AND RELATED FOODS; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY

Cold-Pack Cheese Foods; Notice of Objection to Order Ruling Against Proposed Guar Gum Amendment and Confirming Effective Date of Amendment Concerning Propionates

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 63-7713, appearing at page 7472 of the issue for Tuesday, July 23, 1963, the following correction is made in the first paragraph: "§ 19.788 *Cold-pack cheese food* * * *" should read "§ 19.787 *Cold-pack cheese food* * * *".

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart D—Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

POTASSIUM NITRATE

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated data in a petition filed by Samband Isl. Samvinnufelaga, P.O. Box 180, Reykjavik, Iceland, and other relevant material, has concluded that the following regulation should issue to provide for the safe use of potassium nitrate as a curing agent in processing cod roe. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)) and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625), Part 121 is amended by adding to Subpart D the following new section:

§ 121.1132 Potassium nitrate.

The food additive potassium nitrate may be safely used as a curing agent in the processing of cod roe, in an amount not to exceed 200 parts per million (0.02 percent) of the finished roe.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall be effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1))

Dated: June 26, 1963.

GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7852; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:48 a.m.]

Title 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

John Day Dam Navigation Lock and Approach Channels, Columbia River, Washington and Oregon

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 63-7415, appearing at page 7263 of the issue for Tuesday, July 16, 1963, the following correction is made in the seventh sentence of § 207.706(e): The phrase "and or the lock walls at each end" should read "and on the lock walls at each end".

Title 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Subtitle A—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, General Administration

PART 20—VENDING STANDS FOR THE BLIND ON FEDERAL PROPERTY IN THE CUSTODY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Appeals by State Licensing Agencies

The purpose of this amendment is to strengthen the provisions for appeals in disagreements regarding the establishment or operation of vending stands for the blind on Federal property in the custody of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. State agencies designated pursuant to the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act to issue licenses to blind persons for the operation of vending stands on Federal property will have the right to appeal to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and receive a prompt and informed decision.

1. Section 20.5 is amended to read as follows:

§ 20.5 Appeals by State Licensing Agencies.

(a) If a constituent and the State licensing agency fail to reach agreement concerning the granting of a permit for a vending stand, the denial or modification of a permit, the suitability of the stand location, the assignment of vending machine proceeds, the methods of operation of the stand, or other terms of the permit (including articles which may be sold), the State licensing agency shall have the right to appeal to the Secretary. The constituent shall give the State licensing agency written notice of its decision and the State licensing agency shall, within fifteen days from the date of such notice, give the constituent and the Secretary written notices of its appeal.

(b) Upon appeal, full investigation shall be undertaken. The State licensing agency shall be given opportunity to present information; a full report shall be obtained from the constituent; and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration shall be consulted. The decision of the Secretary shall be rendered within ninety days of the filing of the appeal. The State licensing agency shall be promptly notified of the decision and of the action taken thereon. The decision of the Secretary shall be final.

2. *Effective date.* This amendment shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 4(a), 68 Stat. 663; 20 U.S.C. 107)

[SEAL] ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE,
Secretary.

JUNE 21, 1963.

Approved: July 5, 1963.

WILLIAM D. CAREY,
Acting Director,
Bureau of the Budget.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7885; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:56 a.m.]

Title 46—SHIPPING

Chapter IV—Federal Maritime Commission

SUBCHAPTER B—REGULATIONS AFFECTING MARITIME CARRIERS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

[Docket No. 982]

PART 529—RULES GOVERNING THE RIGHT OF INDEPENDENT ACTION IN AGREEMENTS

On May 1, 1963, the Federal Maritime Commission published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (28 F.R. 4307) a notice of proposed rule making including certain rules governing the right of independent action in agreements. Oral argument on the proposed rules was set for June 7, 1963, but no party indicated a desire to participate in the oral argument and it was cancelled.

The Commission has carefully considered the written comments which were submitted and are on file with the Commission. Certain of the comments objected to the ten-day maximum waiting period before independent action may be taken (section 1.2). The Commission considers a maximum period of ten days to be consonant with the intent of Congress and to allow the parties to provide for a longer period would in effect unduly inhibit the right of independent action which the statute seeks to insure. Accordingly, the ten day period has been left unchanged.

In addition, concern was expressed that the rules confer a right of independent action on the part of an individual carrier in a conference with respect to conference decisions. The Commission is of the opinion that the rules clearly do not grant individual conference members the right to dissent from decisions of their respective conferences, and therefore no change is necessary.

The rules are promulgated to implement Public Law 87–346 in order to assist the ocean freight industry in complying with the provision of the law which governs the right of independent action "between carriers not members of the same conference or conferences of carriers serving different trades that would otherwise be competitive, * * *" (section 15, Shipping Act, 1916, as amended). These rules make clear the standards which will be employed by the Commission in exercising its statutory duty to administer Public Law 87–346.

Therefore, pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (75 Stat. 763 and 46 U.S.C. 814), and section 43 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended (75 Stat. 766 and 46 U.S.C. 841(a)), Title 46, CFR, is hereby amended by inserting a new part, Part 529, as follows:

Subpart A—Agreement Provisions—Right of Independent Action

Sec.
529.1 Statement of policy.
529.2 Provisions of agreements.

Subpart B—Current Agreements Between Carriers and Conferences

529.20 Resubmission of current agreements.
529.21 Notice of filing.
529.22 Approval, disapproval, cancellation or modification by the Commission.

Subpart C—Proposed New Agreements Between Carriers and Conferences

529.40 Agreement provisions.

AUTHORITY: §§ 529.1 to 529.40 issued under sec. 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended; 75 Stat. 763, 46 Stat. 814; sec. 43 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended; 75 Stat. 766, 46 Stat. 841(a).

Subpart A—Agreement Provisions—Right of Independent Action

§ 529.1 Statement of policy.

(a) Section 2 of Public Law 87–346, effective on October 3, 1961 amends section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide that no agreement between carriers not members of the same conference or conferences of carriers serving different trades that would otherwise be naturally competitive, shall be approved, nor shall continued approval be permitted, unless in the case of agreements between carriers, each carrier, or in the case of agreements between conferences, each conference, retains the right of independent action.

(b) It is the responsibility of the Commission under the Shipping Act, 1916, to insure that all such agreements contain a provision retaining the right of independent action.

§ 529.2 Provisions of agreements.

(a) In effectuation of the policy set forth in § 529.1, all agreements between carriers not members of the same conference or conferences of carriers serving trades that would otherwise be naturally competitive, whether in effect on October 3, 1961, or initiated after that date shall contain provisions substantially as follows:

> The parties hereto (either carriers or conferences as the case may be) agree that with respect to any actions to be taken or procedures to be followed under this agreement, any party, after (insert here a period of time not to exceed ten days) may take action or follow procedures independent of those agreed upon.

(b) The parties may stipulate in the agreement whatever event should commence the running of the notice period, and the mode of communicating the decision to take independent action.

Subpart B—Current Agreements Between Carriers and Conferences

§ 529.20 Resubmission of current agreements.

(a) All agreements between carriers not members of the same conference or conferences of carriers serving different trades that would otherwise be naturally competitive, which are lawful on the effective date of the rules in this part and which are amended to comply with the rules in this part and filed with the Commission within 60 days after adoption of the rules in this part by the Commission, shall remain lawful until disapproved, cancelled or modified by the Commission.

(b) Filing under this section may be accomplished by mailing to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D.C., a signed original and fifteen (15) copies of the agreed modification, together with an original and fifteen (15) copies of a letter of transmittal and request for approval of the matter submitted.

§ 529.21 Notice of filing.

All modifications of agreements filed with the Commission pursuant to the rules in this part shall be available for inspection at the office of the Commission. A notice of such filing shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as practicable, and interested persons may within twenty (20) days after such publication,[1] file comments relating to such modifications. Comments shall include a statement of position with respect to approval, disapproval, cancellation or modification, together with the reasons therefor.

§ 529.22 Approval, disapproval, cancellation or modification by the Commission.

After analysis of the modification submitted and the comments received from interested persons, and after hearing if ordered by the Commission, the amendment shall be approved, disapproved or modified as required by section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, and § 529.2.

Subpart C—Proposed New Agreements Between Carriers and Conferences

§ 529.40 Agreement provisions.

All new agreements between carriers not members of the same conference or conferences of carriers serving different trades that would otherwise be naturally competitive entered into subsequent to the date of adoption of the rules in this part, shall contain a provision in substantially the form set forth in § 529.2, and be submitted for approval by the Commission under section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916.

These rules shall become effective thirty days from publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, pursuant to section 4(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003).

By order of the Federal Maritime Commission, July 11, 1963.

[SEAL] THOMAS LISI,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7884; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:56 a.m.]

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

PART 32—HUNTING

Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEVADA

CHARLES SHELDON ANTELOPE RANGE

Public hunting of big game on the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 365,000 acres, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay, Portland 8, Oregon. Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Deer.

(b) Open season: October 5 to November 17, 1963. Shooting hours—sunrise to sunset.

(c) Bag limits: One deer, either sex, per season.

(d) Methods of hunting:

1. Weapons: Rifles only may be used.

2. Dogs: The use of dogs for hunting is prohibited except as provided by State

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[1] Or within such other period as the Commission may state in such notice.

regulations for tracking or retrieving wounded deer.

(e) Other provisions:

1. The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas, generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32.

2. Camping: Permitted at designated areas only.

3. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area.

4. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to November 18, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH,
Acting Regional Director, Bureau,
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JULY 19, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7855; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 32—HUNTING

Desert Game Range, Nevada

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

NEVADA

DESERT GAME RANGE

Public hunting of big game on the Desert Game Range, Nevada, is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 1,350,000 acres, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay, Portland 8, Oregon. Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Mule deer, Elk and Bighorn Sheep.

(b) Open Season: Deer—Archery season—August 31 through September 22, 1963. Deer—Firearms season—October 19 through November 17, 1963. Elk—October 19 through November 17, 1963. Bighorn Sheep, Area 27A—December 13 through 16, 1963; Area 27B—November 23 through December 8, 1963. Shooting hours—sunrise to sunset.

(c) Bag limits: One deer of either sex for each season. One bull elk with at least one branched antler. One mature ram with horns having ¾ curl or better.

(d) Methods of hunting:

1. Weapons—Bow shall have a minimum pull of 40 pounds. Arrows must have at least ¾ inch wide hunting type tip. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry or have in his possession any firearm while hunting under the authority of any archery tag.

(e) Other provisions:

1. The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32.

2. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area, but elk and sheep hunters are required to check in and out of designated checking stations. Elk and sheep hunters must have State permits.

3. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to December 17, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH,
Acting Regional Director, Bureau
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7856; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 32—HUNTING

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

OREGON

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE

Public hunting of big game on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 151,000 acres, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay, Portland 8, Oregon. Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Deer.

(b) Open season: September 14, 1963 through September 22, 1963. Hunting hours—from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(c) Bag limit: One deer per season.

(d) Methods of hunting:

1. Limited to bow and arrow only.

(e) Other provisions:

1. The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32.

2. Camping permitted in designated areas only.

3. Guides may be employed for hunting.

4. Dogs are not permitted for hunting deer.

5. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area.

6. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to September 23, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH,
Acting Regional Director, Bureau
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7857; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 32—HUNTING

Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

OREGON

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Public hunting of big game on the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 19,700 acres or 10 percent of the total area of the refuge, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay, Portland 8, Oregon. Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Deer.

(b) Open season: September 14 through 16, 1963. Shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(c) Bag limits: One Deer per season.

(d) Methods of hunting:

1. Weapons—bow and arrow only. The use of a crossbow is prohibited.

2. Hunting allowed on foot only.

3. Dogs are not permitted for use in hunting deer.

(e) Other provisions:

1. The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32.

2. No fires are allowed except at designated campgrounds.

3. Smoking on the refuge is prohibited except on designated campgrounds.

4. Camping permitted at designated campgrounds only.

5. Travel by any method other than on foot is prohibited except on designated roads.

6. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area, but hunters must report at such checking station as may be established when entering or leaving the area.

7. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to September 17, 1963.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH,
Acting Regional Director, Bureau
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7858; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 32—HUNTING

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Montana

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

MONTANA

RED ROCK LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Public hunting of big game on the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Montana is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 3,460 acres, is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1002 Northeast Holladay, Portland 8, Oregon. Hunting shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Species permitted to be taken: Antelope.

(b) Open season: October 29 through November 10, 1963. Shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(c) Bag limits: One antelope per season.

(d) Other provisions:

1. The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32.

2. A Federal permit is not required to enter the public hunting area.

3. The provisions of this special regulation are effective to November 11, 1963.

RICHRD E. GRIFFITH,
Acting Regional Director, Bureau
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7859; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:49 a.m.]

Proposed Rule Making

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 1002]

[Docket No. AO-71-A44]

MILK IN NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY MARKETING AREA

Notice of Recommended Decision and Opportunity To File Written Exceptions on Proposed Amendments to Tentative Marketing Agreement and to Order

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of this recommended decision with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of milk in the New York-New Jersey marketing area. Interested parties may file written exceptions to this decision with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C., not later than the close of business the 7th day after publication of this decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. The hearing, on the record of which the proposed amendments, as hereinafter set forth, to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order were formulated, was conducted at Woodbridge, New Jersey, on April 1, 1963, and at New York City during the period April 8–19, 1963, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued August 23, 1962 (27 F.R. 8597) and supplemental notice issued August 31, 1962 (27 F.R. 8926), notice of postponement of hearing issued September 7, 1962 (27 F.R. 9066) and further supplemental notice issued February 6, 1963 (28 F.R. 1308).

The material issues on the record of the hearing relate to:

1. Modification or elimination of direct-delivery differentials applicable at plants in certain price zones and districts as defined in the order when milk is received in cans; and inclusion of a direct-delivery differential on bulk tank milk in certain price zones and districts.

2. Proposed provision for a tank truck service charge, deductible from the township zone price, as authorized by the producer with respect to bulk tank milk picked up at the producer's farm by the handler or by contract hauler at the handler's cost.

Findings and conclusions.[1] The following findings and conclusions on the material issues are based on evidence presented at the hearing and the record thereof:

1. *Direct delivery differentials.* Provision for direct delivery differentials should be limited to milk delivered at locations within 70 miles of the arc of price basing points for the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan district.

Five proposals to amend the direct-delivery differential provisions of the order were made and they may be summarized as follows:

(1) Retain direct-delivery differentials on can milk received at pasteurizing and bottling plants in the defined direct delivery differential areas, and restore such differentials to bulk tank milk at this type of plant at the same rates and for zones as had been applicable to bulk tank milk prior to December 1, 1961.

(2) Apply graduated direct delivery differentials (a) on can milk delivered to pasteurizing and bottling plants within mileage zones less than 80 miles from the arc of (price) basing points within the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan district, which differentials would vary conversely with the availability of supplies of pool milk for Class I-A and Class I-B uses, and (b) on bulk tank milk on the basis of location of farm within such direct delivery differential zones. (This proposal did not contemplate any change in the present application of direct delivery differentials at Upstate market locations, i.e., the "Capital" and "Syracuse" districts.)

(3) Increase direct delivery differentials by 15 cents per hundredweight on can milk delivered to pasteurizing and bottling plants at various locations within that portion of the marketing area known as the "Capital district", and restore such differentials, at the proposed increased rates, to bulk tank milk similarly delivered.

(4) Remove all direct delivery differentials from milk delivered in cans as well as on milk delivered by bulk tank (such differentials were removed from bulk tank milk effective December 1, 1961 and therefore do not apply at this time); and

(5) Remove direct delivery differentials insofar as they affect the price of Class III milk.

The first three numbered proposals above originated with one or another of the producer cooperative associations. Proposal 4 was submitted by certain handler groups. Proposal 5 was offered by an individual handler.

The current direct delivery differentials were adopted in the New York-New Jersey order in 1957 at the time the "New York Metropolitan marketing area" was expanded to become the "New York-New Jersey marketing area", through the addition of certain areas in Northern New Jersey and Upstate New York. Such differentials were established to apply to all milk deliveries from producers' farms to all plants on a graduated scale for mileage zones extending outward to 80 miles from the arc of basing points within the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan district of the marketing area used for zone price determination. The differential rates established within this area were (and on can milk still are) 1–10 miles, $0.25; 11–30 miles, $0.20; 31–50 miles, $0.15; 51–70 miles, $0.10; and 71–80 miles, $0.05.

In addition, direct delivery differentials were established for certain Upstate cities and townships in the vicinities of Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Waterford, and Troy (to be hereinafter referred to as the "Capital district") and for certain cities and townships in Onondaga County in and around Syracuse. In the Secretary's decision of June 10, 1957, the application of the differentials in the latter segments of the marketing area were discussed separately from their application within the 1–80 mile area near to the New York metropolitan district and similar treatment is appropriate in this decision.

Differentials in 1–80 mile zone. Direct delivery differentials applicable on milk delivered at locations within the 70–80 mile zone (from price basing points within the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan district) should be revoked; for milk delivered at locations within 70 miles of such basing points, the differentials should be modified.

On the basis of the evidence adduced at the hearing (held at various times and places during the period June 18, 1956–March 29, 1957) preceding the decision of June 10, 1957 (22 F.R. 4194), it was found that (1) the metropolitan New York-New Jersey area received the major part of its milk supply from country receiving plants, with only a small portion of the total urban requirements received from individual producers delivering milk directly to processing (pasteurizing and bottling) plants in or near these portions of the marketing area, (2) in Northern New Jersey and the nearby counties of New York State there were a number of receiving and shipping plants which merely cooled and shipped milk to processing plants at other locations, and (3) with the development of farm bulk tank pick-up, many farmers in this territory who formerly had delivered to receiving and shipping plants were shipping milk directly to near-in pasteurizing and bottling plants.

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[1] Official notice is taken of the following decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the findings and conclusions of this decision: June 10, 1957 (22 F.R. 4194); June 9, 1959 (24 F.R. 4836), September 13, 1961 (26 F.R. 8847) and April 25, 1962 (27 F.R. 4115).

It was further found that handlers receiving milk directly from producers at bottling plants within the 1–10 mile zone could, by purchasing nearby milk from individual producers, avoid charges of 25 cents per hundredweight or more for operation of a country plant plus any of the "fixed costs" of transportation. The amount charged the city handler by a country plant operator for the additional cost of receiving milk at a country location and delivering such milk to city bottling plants usually was in excess of 25 cents per hundredweight and reached 36 cents in 1958. At the same time, handlers customarily had paid a "premium" over the uniform price to those producers delivering directly to plants in the "differential area" often greater in amount than the differentials adopted.

It was determined that a direct delivery differential for milk delivered to the plant of a handler located in the 1–10 mile zone of 25 cents per hundredweight would tend to minimize any difference in his cost of milk as compared with the cost of a handler similarly located who received his milk from a country plant. Likewise, it was found that handlers operating pasteurizing and bottling plants located outside the 1–10 mile zone but relatively near the metropolitan area also could afford to pay direct delivery differentials but at a declining rate as the distance from the metropolitan area increased.

It was on this primary ground (i.e., the adoption of a schedule of direct-delivery differentials would tend to equate costs to handlers of receiving milk from producers who deliver to near-in locations with the alternative cost of receiving more distant milk through a country plant) that graduated direct delivery differentials were applied at all plants, receiving or bottling, situated within 80 miles of the price basing points circling the metropolitan district. It was determined in this connection that the amount of differential should not vary because of the classification of milk at the particular plant, or on the basis of whether the plant is engaged in processing or merely receiving operations, since, in any case, competition would force handlers to pay premiums if direct delivery differentials were applied to only a part of the nearby delivered milk.

This application of delivery differentials was reviewed in a public hearing held during the period August 19–September 12, 1958. In a decision of June 9, 1959 (24 F.R. 4836), based upon such hearing, it was stated that (1) the need for milk for fluid use at pasteurizing and bottling plants in and immediately surrounding the metropolitan area exceeds the volume of all milk produced in the nearby territory, (2) all milk delivered by producers in this area is available, because of its location, for delivery directly to pasteurizing and bottling plants, (3) alternative procurement involves country plant handling costs, and (4) competition would force the payment of premiums at other plants in the nearby zones if direct delivery differentials were required only at certain plants depending on the classification of milk at the plant or upon whether pasteurizing or bottling operations were there conducted.

Additional findings on the matter, set forth in the June 9, 1959 decision pointed out that (1) "producers in the direct-delivery differential area thus far have experienced no difficulty in retaining a market for their milk at plants at which direct delivery differentials are payable", and (2) "no pronounced shift has occurred in the number of producers from which milk is received at plants paying direct delivery differentials". While the findings of the earlier hearing were expanded to include more detailed information on conditions affecting the marketing of nearby milk, such conditions were found to be substantially similar to those prevailing at the time of the prior hearing and were reaffirmed as to periods both before and after the June 10, 1957 decision.

The propriety of direct delivery differentials, insofar as they had applied to milk from bulk tank farms, was reconsidered again in connection with a decision on amendments to the order which became effective December 1, 1961 (26 F.R. 10155). These amendments, known as the "bulk tank amendments", related principally to the identification for pooling, and point of pricing, of milk received by the handler from producers with bulk tanks on their farms. The principal pricing effect of these amendments was to change the point of pricing such milk from the location of the handler's plant to that point in the township location of the producer's farm nearest to the arc of price basing points circling the metropolitan area whenever the bulk tank milk was received by the handler directly from the individual producer. The point of pricing continued to be the handler's plant, however, in those instances when a cooperative assumed responsibility for operating the bulk tank route, on behalf of the producer, and delivered the milk to the handler.

Because, with bulk tank handling, a particular farm is no longer closely identifiable with a particular plant, at least not to the same degree as with delivery in cans, adjustment of producer prices for bulk tank milk based on plant location was found not to "reflect farm locations" to the same degree as for milk delivered in cans. It was found that the handler's decision as to the plant (or plants) to which bulk tank milk might be delivered after receipt by him at the farm "is not a factor appropriately to be reflected in the minimum producer price". It was determined also that pricing bulk tank milk to the producer at the township in which the farm is located permits establishment of class prices and adjustments properly reflecting the location value of the milk regardless of the number and location of plants to which the milk may be delivered by the handler during a given month.

In harmony with the view of pricing such milk at the township location of the farm, provision for direct delivery differentials on bulk tank milk received by the handler at the farm was terminated on December 1, 1961, concurrently with incorporation of the bulk tank amendments. Current aspects of pricing bulk tank milk at township locations are considered in a later part of this decision.

In 1957 there was no evident problem of marketing either can or (the minor quantities of) bulk tank milk produced and delivered in the nearby zones and, as referred to above, it was found that "Producers in the direct delivery differential area thus far have experienced no difficulty in retaining a market for their milk at plants at which direct delivery differentials are payable" and "no pronounced shift has occurred in the number of producers from which milk is received at plants paying direct delivery differentials".

The situation has changed considerably since 1957. A substantial number of plants within the 1–80 mile zone at which direct delivery differentials were applicable have been closed. During the first 10 months of 1962 there were 75 plants in the 1–80 mile zone which paid direct delivery differentials, as contrasted to 136 in 1958, a decline of 45 percent in number of plants. Of the 25 plants operated in 1958 only as receiving and bulk shipping plants within this zone, over half have closed.

Because of the substantial number of closings of both receiving stations and bottling plants in the 1–80 mile zone and as bottling plants have installed intake equipment for bulk milk only, the opportunities for can producers formerly shipping to nearby receiving stations to find alternative outlets for can milk at bottling plants have diminished. At present, no bottling plant in New York City is equipped to receive can milk since at these plants the shift to bulk intake has been completed. As the result, a considerable amount of shifting of delivery points for producers of can milk has occurred, as well as frequent shifts by producers from can to bulk tank delivery. In these circumstances, many can producers have found it difficult to retain market outlets.

The sellers' market enjoyed by nearby producers for a period prior to the 1957 amendments extending the marketing area, and for some time following such amendments, has shifted to a buyers' market for nearby milk in recent years. Even in early 1960, at the time of the hearing preceding the bulk tank amendments, the prevailing premium to the nearby producer on bulk tank milk was a combination of a 20 cent per hundredweight payment over the minimum uniform price under the order plus free hauling to the plant. Handlers were in strong competition for efficient supplies of bulk tank milk to replace milk of can producers, whose volumes generally are less than those of bulk tank shippers. Today, however, virtually all premiums on bulk tank milk have been terminated and in numerous instances the "free hauling" provided the producer by the order (bulk tank amendments of December 1961) when the hauler receives the milk at the farm is being circumvented. Significantly, the handler has refused to take bulk tank milk at higher than zone class prices f.o.b. the plant, or in limited instances will pay only a portion of the hauling. Under such circumstances a cooperative must operate the pick-up unit and deliver the milk to the handler's plant where it is priced, or the producer may find his market outlet jeopardized.

In 1958, at the time direct delivery dfferentials in the 0–80 mile zones were last reviewed, country plant handling charges approximated 36 cents per hundredweight. The total cost of receiving country plant milk from the 201–210 mile zone at a city bottling plant approximated 75 cents per hundredweight while the cost to a city bottling plant of purchasing nearby producer milk approximated 49 cents per hundredweight over the 201–210 mile zone price (24 cents location differential plus 25 cents direct delivery differential). Thus, at that time a city bottling plant could obtain nearby milk for 26 cents less than country plant milk even in the presence of a maximum direct-delivery differential or 25 cents per hundredweight.

Since that time total market milk supplies have increased in relation to Class I requirements to the extent that competition for market outlets is keen among country plant suppliers, causing country handling charges under annual contracts to decrease from 36 cents to about 18 cents per hundredweight currently and making "spot" milk available, in 1962, at an average handling charge of 11 cents per hundredweight. The latter annual average charge was the lowest on record in the market. There has been little change in trucking charges or in the estimated cost of receiving tank milk at city bottling plants over this period.

The price advantage in purchasing milk from nearby can producers (including payment of a direct delivery differential of 25 cents) as compared to the purchase of country plant supplies on annual contract has decreased from 26 cents per hundredweight to 8 cents per hundredweight at the arc of basing points circling the metropolitan district. Moreover, the current 8-cent difference in favor of the receipt of nearby can milk is inadequate to cover the indicated cost to a bottling plant of receiving milk delivered in cans.

Under current conditions, the present schedule of direct delivery differentials required to be paid on milk received at the remaining plants in the direct delivery differential area has resulted in an imbalance in pricing between can milk received at such plants and the cost to the handler of milk procured from more distant zones since the cost of receiving and transshiping can milk to pasteurizing and bottling plants from nearby receiving plants is incurred at such plants as well as at more distant receiving plants.

As significant in the present situation, however, is the shift from can delivery to bulk tank delivery within the direct delivery differential zones. Nearby bulk tank milk has become an even more favorable alternative to can supplies than country plant milk as a source of milk for close-in bottling plants. In many cases, receiving stations within the present direct delivery differential area consequently have been placed in the position of handling only can milk which is no longer received from individual producers at city bottling plants because of the conversion to bulk tank receipts. The present rates of direct delivery differentials which have continued on such can milk tend to burden its marketability under current supply conditions.

It is concluded, therefore, that the circumstances which existed in 1957–58, and the basis on which the direct delivery differentials were adopted, have changed markedly and do not support continuance of the differentials in their present application. The question remains, however, as to whether there is some location value which attaches to milk delivered in or near the principal segment of the marketing area which should be reflected in producer prices, but would not be so reflected if direct delivery differentials were completely revoked at this time.

The recognized cost of transporting milk in over-the-road tankers from the 200-mile zone to bottling plants in the Metropolitan district of the marketing area approximates 35 cents per hundredweight. The freight (transportation) differential allowed in the order for the movement of milk between the 200-mile zone and the 1–10 mile zone is 24 cents per hundredweight. The latter represents the "variable cost" of transportation but actual trucking charges represents the total cost of transportation. Although not required to be paid under the minimum price provisions of the order, the difference between actual cost of trucking to the city and the freight allowance in the order to the arc of basing points may not be avoided by the city handler who chooses to procure bottling supplies from country plant locations.

This total transportation cost, which has not varied significantly since 1958 when the present rates of direct-delivery differentials were adopted, when added to country handling charges and costs of city receiving of tank milk represent the city handler's cost (over minimum order prices) of purchasing up-country plant milk. Because of a decrease in country plant handling charges from 36 cents to 18 cents per hundredweight for annual contract milk (entire plant outputs) and increasing quantities of spot milk available on even lower handling charges (11 cents per hundredweight average in 1962), over-all handling charges for recent months may be estimated to average not more than 15 cents per hundredweight. This is approximately a 21-cent reduction in cost of up-country plant milk since current direct-delivery differential rates were established in 1958. This change in circumstances supports reduction of similar amount in the maximum rate of direct-delivery differential in the nearby zones and correlative reductions in other zones where they now apply in order that the competitive position of nearby delivered milk will not be impeded.

Present conditions, therefore, indicate the propriety of a maximum direct-delivery differential of 5 cents per hundredweight. Milk delivered at close-in locations, as specified below, is warranted in receiving this added amount because of its particular point of delivery in relation to the value established, under the minimum price and freight differential provisions, for each other zone location in the milkshed. This added value should apply to milk, whether in bulk tank or cans, when received by the handler at locations within 70 miles from the pricing points for the metropolitan area fixed by the order.

To accomplish this result, 1–10 and 11–70 mile zones are designated in § 1002.71(c) in order to specify the zones within which the producer's milk must be received to be eligible for the direct delivery differential payment. The differential applied in the 1–10 and 11–70 mile zones thus represents a single, or "average", differential generally applicable to all milk delivered at locations where the receipt of, and competition for, the nearby milk on a direct delivery basis is most prevalent and where the distribution routes of milk by processing plants are intricately intermingled. Particularly is this so in the several counties of northern New Jersey. Under these conditions a more uniform pattern of prices to the producers will be accomplished if the added value which attaches to nearby delivered milk is applied to all milk of producers regularly engaged in supplying nearby handlers whether or not the handler's plant is operated primarily for receiving or processing, and is not confined to only a portion of the producers in this 70-mile area where there is both substantial production and high density of distribution. This added value of nearby milk will not change significantly, however, as the result of changes in market utilization and therefore should not be subject to adjustment in relation thereto.

Proposals were presented which would limit the application of direct delivery differentials to milk received at pasteurizing and bottling plants only. To apply direct delivery differentials in this manner would place a requirement on a bottling plant to pay more than a supply plant for milk received from producers at the same location. Therefore, such an adjustment is not a location adjustment as authorized by section 608c(5)(A) of the Act.

Moreover, there is no basis for concluding on this record that such adjustments, limited to pasteurizing plants, may be properly considered as "* * * volume, market or production differentials customarily applied * * *." On the contrary, it is customary, and generally necessary in order to obtain a milk supply, for handlers to pay producers not less than they could obtain for their milk at other plants in similar zone locations.

It is concluded, therefore, that limiting the application of direct delivery differentials to pasteurizing and bottling plants would not conform with the minimum pricing requirements of the statute. Accordingly, such proposals must be denied.

Differentials in the Capital and Syracuse districts. Direct delivery differentials applicable to milk direct delivered to plants in the Capital district and Syracuse area should be revoked.

As previously indicated, direct-delivery differentials were established for certain cities and townships in the Capital district and Syracuse area at the time (July 1957) of expansion of the New York-New Jersey marketing area to embrace certain Upstate territory.

It was found in the June 1957 decision that the "premiums" over the uniform price computed under the then Order No. 27, covering the smaller New York metropolitan marketing area, which were being paid to dairy farmers by unregulated distributors in the Capital district and in the vicinity of Syracuse were relatively larger than similar payments in other Upstate markets. In most other areas, local dealer prices for direct delivered milk were close to the Order 27 uniform price for the zone. In all districts, the minimum uniform price under Order No. 27 was the principal price-making guide for the local distributor in his procurement of milk supplies.

It was found further that few Upstate local distributors find country plant milk the lowest priced alternative to direct delivered milk; that the best alternative milk supply to direct delivered milk received by local dealers in Upstate districts was direct delivery from farms of other producers who delivered to country plants supplying Metropolitan New York-New Jersey.

Although it was recognized that with regulation in the Upstate districts, the Order 27 uniform price would be the principal price incentive in milk procurement for both plants already in the pool and the newly regulated distributors, it was anticipated that some premium payments might continue as a factor in payments by distributors, particularly in the Capital district and Syracuse area, in the procurement of direct delivered milk from those producers with relatively even production seasonally, or for the purpose of obtaining the type of supply best suited to the particular dealer's needs. There was recognition also that if direct delivery differentials resulted in a price for direct delivered milk higher than the cost of alternative receiving plant supplies, there would be a tendency, in spite of the desire of nearby producers generally to obtain the differential, for local distributors to discontinue buying direct delivered milk and to obtain supplies from plants.

In the variety of price situations found among districts and among distributors within districts, and particularly in the Capital district and Syracuse area, it was concluded that some direct delivery differential would be warranted at plants in the latter areas "in order to insure an orderly transition from nonregulated to regulated status".

On review, in the decision of June 9, 1959, it was found that an orderly transition to a regulated status had been taking place in the Upstate districts, and that the payment by local dealers of some premiums over minimum uniform prices had continued. It was determined that "at least for the present" direct delivery differentials should be continued to insure payments to producers properly reflecting the location value of their milk.

Unlike the situation in Metropolitan New York-New Jersey, pasteurizing and bottling plants in the Upstate area are so located that the volume of milk available from the production of nearby farms is more than sufficient to meet the entire requirements of such plants, with the excess supply over such requirements remaining for delivery to nearby country plants.

In 1962, the volume of milk delivered to pool plants by producers in the principal counties from which the Capital district is supplied approximated 350 million pounds. Utilization of milk in fluid form in the Capital district in the period amounted to 220.5 million pounds. Receipts from local producers were about 60 percent larger than the volume of milk utilized for fluid purposes in the district. In the two counties of Montgomery and Schoharie, the receipts were more than twice as great as the volume of fluid milk in the Capital district. Thus, there is in the nearby production area, within economic hauling distances to the populous areas of the Capital district, a substantial production of milk which is available as an alternative to direct delivered supplies presently associated with bottling plants in this district.

As in the case of the Capital district, the volume of pool milk in counties close to Syracuse have a production volume substantially exceeding fluid milk utilization in the local Syracuse market. In 1962 milk for fluid whole milk in the Syracuse market was 184 million pounds compared with 1,203 million pounds of producer receipts in cans and bulk tanks in such market. The volume of pool milk in Onondaga County, in which Syracuse is located, is about 40 percent larger than the total volume of milk utilized for fluid purposes in the Syracuse market. Large volumes of pool milk can be delivered as economically from farms to pasteurizing and bottling plants in the Syracuse market as to pool receiving plants or manufacturing plants in the vicinity of this market.

Under such circumstances, country plant milk is not an economical alternative source of supply in the case of most handlers in these districts, and the location value of direct delivered milk now being received from pool producers is determined by competition with other milk produced in the same general area which could be shipped as easily directly from the farm to pasteurizing and bottling plants as to present outlets at country receiving and manufacturing plants, or to plants in other fluid markets.

Nearly six years have passed since the Secretary's first decision on direct delivery differentials, and four years since his review of the matter in 1959. Additional premiums over the established uniform prices no longer are being paid on pool receipts in these local market areas. There is no indication in the record of services provided or costs incurred currently by producers in delivery of their milk to pasteurizing and bottling plants which should be given particular recognition in the form of direct delivery differentials as compared to minimum prices at nearby pool country plants since both types of plants are served primarily with milk which is on a direct delivery basis. The record reveals no circumstances which indicate that the transition to regulated status of these areas, which were made a part of the New York-New Jersey marketing area in 1957, has not been completed.

It is concluded, therefore, that direct delivery differentials for both the Capital district and Syracuse market should be revoked from the order.

2. *Pricing of bulk tank milk.* The order should be amended to permit a handler, on authorization in writing by the producer, or by a cooperative authorized to act on such producer's behalf, to deduct from the uniform price applicable f.o.b. the farm township zone location of the farm where received by the bulk tank method, an amount per hundredweight as necessary to cover the costs of moving such bulk tank milk from the farm to his plant in cases where the milk is moved by contract hauler engaged and paid by the handler or by tank truck operated at the handler's expense. For a period of two years following the date of this amendment the actual rate of such deduction shall, in no case, exceed 15 cents per hundredweight, and in the absence of specific authorization for some deduction, the f.o.b. township zone price should continue to apply. The otherwise maximum deduction of 15 cents should be reduced in certain instances, depending on the zone location of particular farms in relation to a handler's plant.

The bulk tank amendments effective December 1, 1961 changed the pricing point of bulk tank milk from the location of the receiving plant to the location of the township in which the farm is located. An important question at the hearing on which such amendments were based was whether the proprietary handler should be allowed to negotiate with producers for any of the costs incurred by him (or at his expense) in assembling milk from individual farms and moving it to a plant.

The decision formulated on the basis of the record of that hearing (26 F.R. 8847) concluded that no such deduction should be permitted, except when the bulk milk is handled by a cooperative association, in which case the class prices should be applied at the zone location of the plant where the milk is received, in the same manner as milk delivered in cans.

At the current hearing handlers first proposed such deductions to be negotiated without a maximum but at the hearing revised this proposal so as to limit any authorized deductions for farm pick-up to a maximum of 25 cents per hundredweight of milk. Producers, on the other hand, generally urged retention of the present township zone, or "farm point", pricing with no deduction allowed the proprietary handler for pick-up service rendered.

At the time of the original hearing on which the bulk tank amendments were based, handlers generally were not charging for the bulk tank pick-up service. This fact became a primary consideration in the conclusion reached that no charge should be made for this service. In fact, at that time premiums over the class prices were prevalent throughout the milkshed on both bulk and on can milk. Handlers thus assumed the cost of moving the milk from farm to plant. The record of the hearing on which the bulk tank amendments were based did not demonstrate the need for a charge to the producer to insure delivery of the smaller quantities of milk then being delivered in bulk tanks in view of the widespread practice of free hauling, and, in many instances, even payment of cash premiums in excess of the minimum uniform price for the township location.

The present bulk tank pricing provisions, changing the point of pricing to the township, were based primarily on marketing conditions which existed in 1959 and early 1960. Since then there have been significant changes in marketing conditions which must be evaluated in relation to these pricing provisions. Such changes in conditions include: (1) the reduction in premiums to bulk tank producers generally, (2) the reluctance of proprietary handlers to receive bulk tank milk from individual producers in order to avoid hauling costs, (3) differences in prices applicable on can and bulk tank milk, and (4) a slowdown in the trend toward conversion to bulk tank handling. Moreover, the highly desirable objective of price alignment among regulated markets of the Northeast, particularly as to milk in manufacturing uses under the several Federal orders, is not achieved by the present provisions.

During July 1960, prior to the bulk tank amendments, only 765 out of a total of 6,467 bulk tank producers under the New York-New Jersey order were charged hauling rates which exceeded the per hundredweight value of premiums paid to such producers. For 155 of these producers, the net charge for hauling (hauling rate less the premium rate) was 5 cents per hundredweight or less. During this same month, 4,777 producers received premiums which more than offset any deduction for hauling. The total weighted average premium for all bulk tank producers during July 1960 (exclusive of hauling deductions) was approximately 17 cents per hundredweight.

In July 1961, also prior to the bulk tank amendments, 2,238 out of 7,871 bulk tank producers were charged hauling at rates which exceeded the value of any premiums. For 1,288 of these producers the net charge for hauling was 5 cents per hundredweight or less. During this month 2,405 producers received premiums which more than offset deductions for hauling. The total weighted average premium for all bulk tank producers during July 1961 (exclusive of hauling deductions) was approximately 8 cents per hundredweight.

In July 1962, the bulk tank amendments were in effect, requiring proprietary handlers to pay bulk tank producers not less than the f.o.b. township zone price for the bulk tank milk received from individual producers. Although these provisions changed the pricing of such milk so that precise comparisons with prior periods cannot be made, it is significant that during this month 2,310 of the 8,680 bulk tank producers received less than the announced minimum uniform price at the township location and only 1,064 producers received more than such uniform price. The weighted average of premiums during July 1962 was approximately 2 cents per hundredweight.[2]

Thus, the situation as to payment of premiums over the minimum uniform price found to exist at the time of the 1960 bulk tank hearing does not exist at the present time. Whereas in July 1960 only 12 percent of the bulk tank producers received less than the applicable uniform price (after deducting amounts charged for hauling), 27 percent of an increased number of bulk tank producers received less than the applicable uniform price in July 1962. This was so in the latter month even though the bulk tank pricing provisions required proprietary handlers to pay not less than the farm point price for the milk which they received from individual bulk tank producers.

The decision of September 13, 1961, recognized the possibility that some producers might have difficulty in marketing their milk under the bulk tank provisions. However, based on marketing practices then prevalent, it appeared that such difficulty would be very limited.

However, it is now evident that the difficulties in marketing bulk tank milk have not been confined to producers in unusual circumstances, or with farms poorly located for bulk tank pick-up. There is a general reluctance on the part of proprietary handlers to accept milk in bulk tanks from individual producers. Several handlers have discontinued the receipt of bulk milk in this manner and are accepting only milk in cans, or bulk milk which is delivered to them by a cooperative association on which the class prices may be applied at the zone location of the proprietary handler's plant. Although there is no bulk tank milk which is not being marketed to some plant at the present time, the present provisions have altered handlers' procurement patterns and, in some instances, have resulted in loss to the producer of his traditional market with a proprietary handler. These conditions have been caused in part by the additional cost to handlers of receiving bulk tank milk directly from producers for which no reimbursement for hauling is possible under present provisions.

One of the significant problems which has emerged under the present bulk tank provisions is an inequity in pricing under the order as between can and bulk tank milk. Currently, handlers may obtain milk in cans without incurring the cost of transporting the milk to their plants. This practice has existed historically under Order No. 2 and is the common practice in virtually all other markets under the Federal milk order program. The costs of receiving such milk generally are related to those services which are performed in the plant.

However, this situation does not exist at the present time with respect to bulk tank milk under Order No. 2 unless the handler purchases the milk through a cooperative association which assumes responsibility for delivery of the milk to the plant. In addition to the customary and historical services performed at the handler's expense as to an individual producer's milk (e.g., butterfat testing, quality control, etc.), the handler also must incur additional costs in moving the bulk milk to his plant from the individual producer's farm. The additional costs involved vary significantly from farm to farm. There is no flexibility in the current provisions to appropriately reflect these additional costs of receiving direct delivered bulk milk at a pool plant from individual farm locations. Consequently, handlers have turned to other methods of delivery or sources of supply in an attempt to avoid such costs.

The need for flexibility in the pricing of bulk tank milk was indicated also by a representative of a cooperative association which receives both can and bulk tank milk from Order No. 2 producers. This witness supported a negotiated deduction to allow for the various factors which affect the cost of picking up the milk of one bulk tank producer as compared with another. These factors were stated to include (1) length of haul, (2) topography, (3) volume and seasonality of production, and (4) road and farm lane conditions.

Failure to recognize these factors and their varying effects on the cost of receiving bulk tank milk at the farm tends to price such bulk tank milk above its market value. Also, since all handlers cannot receive milk from the most desirably located bulk tank farms, the present provisions result in inequitable pricing of bulk tank milk as among handlers, and as compared with can milk, and thereby tend to discourage the orderly marketing of producer milk under the order.

A reflection of these conditions is the reduced rate of conversion from can to bulk tank delivery which took place following adoption of the bulk tank amendments, with strong implications that present pricing has tended to impede such conversion. In January 1957, 440 New York-New Jersey producers had bulk tanks on their farms. The rate of increase in the use of bulk tanks from January 1957 to December 1, 1961 (the effective date of the bulk tank amendments) averaged 130 per month. The rate of increase was fairly constant through this period, i.e., 133 per month from January 1957 throughout December 1958, and 129 per month for the period January 1959 through November 1961. However, for the 15-month period subsequent to the bulk tank decision (December 1961 through February 1963) the rate of increase in conversion from can to bulk averaged only 83 per month, a decrease in the rate of conversion to bulk of 36 percent as compared to the prior 5-year period.

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[2] It should be noted at this point that whether there are deductions from any particular producer's payments for bulk tank hauling or for other services performed by a cooperative association depends on the arrangement made between the producer and his cooperative. The deductions from the payments to the 2,310 producers who received less than the minimum uniform price were made by the cooperative associations marketing the milk.

Another very important consideration in evaluating the present bulk tank provisions of the New York-New Jersey order is their effect on the level of class prices and the consequent resulting relationship of such prices to the pricing provisions for milk in similar uses priced under other Federal orders in the Northeast. This is particularly urgent with respect to the prices for milk utilized in manufactured milk products, since such products processed from Order No. 2 milk compete directly with similar products manufactured from milk regulated by other nearby Federal orders and from unregulated milk supplies.

On July 1, 1962, the surplus milk pricing provisions of the 10 Northeast orders were amended. A principal purpose of such amendments was to bring the resulting prices into close alignment with each other. The necessity for such alignment was fully set forth in the Secretary's decision of April 25, 1962 (27 F.R. 4115). This close alignment was achieved in the Northeastern Federal orders, except with respect to bulk tank milk received from individual producers by proprietary handlers under Order No. 2.

Since, on bulk tank milk purchased from individual producers, the New York-New Jersey proprietary handler's price for each class of milk is increased by an amount equal to his average hauling cost, such handler has a higher procurement cost with respect to such milk than handlers under the other orders who are not required to assume the cost of moving such milk from the farm to plant. Thus, the New York-New Jersey handler is disadvantaged with respect to milk for sale as manufactured dairy products in the Northeast markets in competition with manufactured products processed from milk under the other Federal orders. Since bulk tank milk now represents nearly 35 percent of the total New York-New Jersey pool receipts, the pricing of such milk is an important factor in maintaining an appropriate pricing alignment among all such markets.

It was suggested that the problems involved in the alignment of prices among competing Federal order markets could be solved by providing for similar farm point pricing under such other orders. However, such action would not solve the many other problems which have resulted in this market under the present provisions.

Failure to provide the opportunity for authorized deductions as provided for herein therefore would perpetuate present class price inequities as between can and bulk milk, interfere with the orderly transition from can to bulk tank delivery, jeopardize markets for many bulk tank producers, particularly for those whose farms are less favorably located relative to plant outlets or who do not market their milk through a cooperative, and prevent appropriate price alignment among markets.

Producers expressed concern that provision for unlimited authorized deductions for bulk tank hauling would permit handlers to negotiate deductions greater than necessary to cover the costs of hauling bulk tank milk. They pointed out that the producer's bargaining position in this regard would be influenced by such factors as the general market supply conditions and the level of the class prices, particularly the Class III price. On the other hand, handlers proposed various safeguards which were designed to prevent abuse of a provision for authorized hauling deductions.

While we conclude that opportunity for producers to authorize deductions without maximum limitations is warranted to insure orderly marketing, we do not dismiss the possibility of such difficulties as expressed by producers in light of current heavy supplies of milk. Accordingly, it is concluded further that the best interests of the market would be served by providing for a maximum 15 cents per hundredweight limitation on authorized deductions for a two-year period. This will give producers and handlers sufficient time to ascertain and develop appropriate charges for pick-up service. As the trend toward bulk develops, there will be increasing need for flexibility in establishing appropriate pick-up charges.

The principal cooperative groups indicated at the hearing their willingness to take on the responsibility of marketing bulk tank milk to handlers when requested by member producers to do so. They will be aided by the fact that the order will continue to price the bulk tank milk at the plant location when a cooperative arranges for the delivery to that location.

In the above circumstances, all producer milk should be marketed in an orderly manner during this two-year transitional period. Under the proposed plan the opportunity for making excessive charges should be small and certainly no greater than in other markets where substantial conversions to bulk tank delivery have been completed during the past several years and where the charges for similar service are made as authorized by the producer.

In support of continuance of the present order provisions, producers claimed that they should not be required to underwrite costs which are incurred by a handler after he has accepted bulk tank milk at the farm. Producers claimed further that savings realized by the handlers in receiving bulk tank milk over can milk justify a differential price for bulk tank milk, and that such differential price is accomplished by providing for "free" hauling.

The important matter to be resolved in order to maintain orderly marketing in this market is how best to achieve uniform pricing to handlers on all milk priced and pooled under the order. If there is a conflict between this objective and manner of application of pricing at the farm, where the handler assumes responsibility for receipts of the bulk tank milk, such conflict must be resolved in favor of application of prices in a manner which provides a reasonable standard of uniformity. The bulk tank pooling provisions and f.o.b. farm pricing were adopted in the New York-New Jersey market to accommodate certain marketing problems which had developed because of the particular characteristics of bulk tank milk. Permitting an authorized service charge will provide the means to achieve uniformity in the pricing provisions while at the same time preserving the principle of bulk tank unit pooling.

Although there are indicated savings in operating a receiving station receiving only bulk tank milk over an all can receiving station, there is general consensus between handlers and producers that no significant economies are possible in plants with both can and bulk receiving facilities and such operations may even result in higher receiving costs. Most plants in the New York-New Jersey market which receive bulk tank milk are also receiving can milk.

In those situations where there are savings in operating all bulk receiving stations it would be expected that handlers would provide the necessary incentives for producers to convert to the bulk tank method in order that these savings may be realized. This, of course, may be taken into account by handlers and producers in negotiating a bulk tank service charge or even premium payment. Relative efficiencies of handlers in the receiving and handling of milk do not provide satisfactory measurement for changes in price.

Any deduction from the payments otherwise due to the producer must be authorized by the individual producer (or by a cooperative eligible to act for him) in writing and the handler should keep each such authorization on hand at all times for inspection by the market administrator. If a handler picks up bulk tank milk from a producer who has made no authorization for a hauling deduction or from a producer who has cancelled his authorization in writing, it must be presumed that the handler has indicated his willingness to pick up the milk at the township zone price of the farm.

In the absence of specific authorization from a producer, or if an authorization has been cancelled by a producer in writing, the township zone price should apply as presently provided by the order. If an authorization is cancelled by the producer, such cancellation should become effective on the first day of the month following the month in which the handler is so notified.

A cooperative should be permitted to negotiate for the hauling deduction for all or a portion of its members delivering to a pool plant. However, for administrative purposes, if a cooperative association elects to negotiate for its members' hauling deduction, such cooperative and the receiving pool handler should be required to notify the market administrator of their intentions in this respect.

Under the bulk tank pricing provisions, the basic price to the bulk tank producer is the same irrespective of the zone location of the plant to which his milk is delivered. Accordingly, if a handler hauls milk to a plant in a higher price zone than that in which the producer's farm is located, part of the handler's hauling cost is offset by a lower price to the producer than that which would apply at the zone location of the plant. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt a further provision which would reduce the total hauling charge by any amount that the zone price applicable at the receiving plant exceeds that at the township pricing zone of such producer.

Also, the order should permit a handler to deduct the costs incurred in moving bulk milk only to his nearest plant. This further provision is included to prevent a handler from moving bulk tank milk unnecessarily long distances at the producer's expense through the means of an authorized deduction from such producer's payments.

In those cases where a handler contracts with an independent hauler for delivery of bulk milk to his plant, the amount deducted from producers' payments must not exceed that charged by, and paid to, the hauler. Any amount deducted from producers and not paid to the hauler as an appropriate part of the bona fide hauling service would be considered an underpayment to producers, in violation of the order's minimum pricing provisions. In any instance where a producer or a group of producers who do not deliver their milk through a cooperative association undertake to haul their own milk to the handler's plant or make their own arrangements with a contract hauler, no deduction could be made and the full f.o.b. farm price would apply.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions and motion. Briefs and proposed findings and conclusions were filed on behalf of certain interested parties. These briefs, proposed findings and conclusions and the evidence in the record were considered in making the findings and conclusions set forth above. To the extent that the suggested findings and conclusions filed by interested parties are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions set forth herein, the requests to make such findings or reach such conclusions are denied for the reasons previously stated in this decision.

The ruling of the Presiding Officer to which specific objection was taken in a brief has been reviewed.

In compliance with § 900.9(b) of the rules of practice and procedure (7 CFR Part 900), a brief was filed by an interested party which requested review of the ruling of the Presiding Officer to exclude testimony on a modification of a proposal contained in the hearing notice.

The Presiding Officer granted the motion of those interested parties who complained that the notice was inadequate for the receipt of the evidence in question on the proposal as modified at the hearing, or as supporting or opposition testimony to other proposals contained in the notice. Opposition to this motion was supported by an offer of proof under § 900.8(d)(6) of the rules of practice.

A review of the supporting statement offered and ruling of the Presiding Officer has been made and such ruling is hereby affirmed.

General findings. The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) The tentative marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act;

(b) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the proposed marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(c) The tentative marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, will regulate the handling of milk in the same manner as, and will be applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Recommended marketing agreement and order amending the order. The following order amending the order as amended regulating the handling of milk in the New York-New Jersey marketing area is recommended as the detailed and appropriate means by which the foregoing conclusions may be carried out. The recommended marketing agreement is not included in this decision because the regulatory provisions thereof would be the same as those contained in the order, as hereby proposed to be amended:

1. Delete § 1002.70 and substitute the following:

§ 1002.70 Time and rate of payments.

On or before the 25th day of each month each handler shall make payment to each producer for all milk delivered by such producer during the preceding month at not less than the uniform price subject to appropriate differentials set forth in §§ 1002.71 and 1002.72: *Provided,* That each handler which is also a cooperative marketing association determined by the Secretary to be qualified under the Capper-Volstead Act may, with respect to producers who are members of and under contract with such association, make distribution, in accordance with the contract between the association, and such members, of the net proceeds of all its sales in all markets in all use classifications. Whenever verification by the market administrator of the payment to any producer or cooperative association of producers for milk delivered to any handler discloses payment of less than is required by this part, the handler shall make up such payment to the producer or cooperative association of producers not later than the time of making payment next following such disclosure: *Provided further,* That for milk received in a bulk tank unit there may be deducted, as authorized in writing by the producer, or by a cooperative association authorized to act on behalf of such producer, a tank service charge to cover costs incurred by a handler or his agent in moving bulk tank milk from the producer's farm to the plant of the handler nearest such farm, such authorized charge be reduced any amount by which the transportation differential (column B in schedule set forth in § 1002.42(c)) for the freight zone of the nearest plant of the handler receiving such producer's milk exceeds that for the freight zone of the township in which such producer's farm is located. Such deduction shall be made not later than the date on which the producer is required to be paid and shall remain in effect until cancelled by the producer or by the cooperative association by notifying the handler in writing, in which case the cancellation shall be effective on the first day of the month following its receipt by the handler. For a period of 24 months from the effective date of this amendment, such tank service charge shall not exceed 15 cents per hundredweight for any producer: *Provided further,* That, if a handler claims that he cannot make the required payment because the producer is deceased or cannot be located, or because the cooperative association or its lawful successor or assignee is no longer in existence, such payment shall be made to the producer settlement fund, and in the event that the handler subsequently locates and pays the producer or a lawful claimant, or in the event that the handler no longer exists and a lawful claim is later established, the market administrator shall make such payment from the producer settlement fund to the handler or to the lawful claimant as the case may be: *Provided further,* That, if not later than the date when such payment is required to be made, legal proceedings have been instituted by the handler for the purpose of administrative or judicial review of the market administrator's findings upon verification as provided above such payment shall be made to the producer settlement fund and shall be held in reserve until such time as the above-mentioned proceedings have been completed or until the handler submits proof to the market administrator that the required payment has been made to the producer or association of producers in which latter event the payment shall be refunded to the handler.

2. Delete § 1002.71(c) and substitute the following:

§ 1002.71 Location differentials.

* * * * *

(c) *Direct delivery differentials.* For milk received from producers or cooperative associations, in the 1–10 mile zone through the 61–70 mile zone, as determined pursuant to § 1002.42, the handler shall pay 5 cents per hundredweight in addition to any amounts required by other provisions of this section.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on July 23, 1963.

CHARLES S. MURPHY,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7889; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:58 a.m.]

[7 CFR Part 1126]

[Docket No. AO-231-A21]

MILK IN NORTH TEXAS MARKETING AREA

Decision on Proposed Amendments to Tentative Marketing Agreement and to Order

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held at Dallas, Texas, on May 27, 1963, pursuant to notice thereof issued on May 8, 1963 (28 F.R. 4796).

Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at the hearing and the record thereof, the Assistant Secretary on June 21, 1963 (28 F.R. 6562; F.R. Doc. 63-6752) filed with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, his recommended decision containing notice of the opportunity to file written exceptions thereto.

The material issue on the record of the hearing relates to the deletion of the base-excess plan.

Findings and conclusions. The following findings and conclusions on the material issue are based on evidence presented at the hearing and the record thereof.

Base-excess plan. The base-excess provisions of the order should be deleted and provision should be made for payment of producers on the basis of a single uniform price each month subject to adjustments to reflect variations in butterfat content and location of plant of receipt.

A base-excess plan has been a part of the order since its promulgation on October 1, 1951. Its single purpose was to encourage an even rate of production throughout the year. While several modifications in the plan have been effected over the years through order amendments, the essential features of the plan have remained unchanged. Under the present order new bases are established each year on the basis of deliveries made by each producer during the months of August through January, commonly known as the "base forming months". Such bases are operative in the months of March through June, termed the "base operating period". "Excess milk", that milk in excess of each producer's established base, is assigned first to Class II use, to the extent that an equivalent quantity of producer milk is so allocated, and any remainder is assigned to Class I use. The uniform price for excess milk is determined by dividing the aggregate value of such milk (determined by multiplying the volume assigned to each class by the appropriate class price and adding the resulting totals) by the total hundredweight of excess milk. The base price is determined by deducting the aggregate value of excess milk from the total pool value and dividing by the total hundredweight of base milk.

The North Texas Producers Association, a cooperative association, the producer members of which deliver in excess of 80 percent of the total producer milk on the North Texas market requested the deletion of the base-excess provisions of the order. They readily admitted that the base plan has been effective in evening production but suggest that the "race for base", i.e., each producer striving to retain his proportionate share of the Class I market, was primarily responsible for the excess production which built up in the market until mid 1962. The downward adjustment in production since that time, they attribute to the reduction in price brought about by lowering support levels and action of the supply-demand adjuster. It was their position that supply and demand is now in an appropriate balance and that deletion of the base-excess provisions at this time will tend to deter future unneeded production.

As has been previously indicated, the sole purpose of the base plan is to encourage evening of production throughout the year. The plan appears to have been effective in accomplishing this end. Average daily production in specified spring months of 1952 was 128.1 percent of the average daily production in specified fall months of 1951. This relationship between spring and fall production has steadily improved to the point that average daily production in the spring months of 1962 was only 105.5 percent of such production in the fall months of 1961. Notwithstanding, the plan probably has been a primary factor in the rapid buildup in over-all production between 1952 and 1962. During this period annual production increased 465.3 million pounds (85 percent) whereas Class I sales increased only 210.3 million pounds (41 percent). Producer receipts in 1962 averaged 140.6 percent of Class I utilization, notwithstanding the fact that receipts during the last four months of the year were nine million pounds less than in the same months of the preceding year.

The proponent cooperative handles the bulk of the market's reserve supply and in 1961-1962 experienced considerable difficulty in economically handling such excess supplies. Official notice is taken of the order amendment effected November 1, 1961, which provided a credit against the Class II price on milk disposed of for Cheddar cheese, through March 1962.

The trend toward lower production which began in mid 1962 has continued thus far in 1963. It appears likely, as proponents suggest, that the downward adjustment in production is in response to the downward adjustment in Class I price resulting from the combined action of lower support levels for the selected manufactured products and action of the supply-demand adjustment mechanism.

During the late fall and winter months of 1962-1963 supplies were no more than necessary to meet the day-to-day fluid milk requirements of the market, and this situation has been reflected in a reduction in the amount of the supply-demand adjustment, which has served to decrease the Class I price in recent periods, from 32 cents in April of 1962 to 12 cents in May of 1963. There is no reason to expect that the seasonal pricing provisions of the order in conjunction with the action of the supply-demand adjustment mechanism will not maintain supply at a desirable level. It is concluded therefore that the base-excess plan should be deleted from the order, as requested.

One handler and a spokesman for a cooperative association, the producer members of which deliver to such handler part of his milk requirements, opposed deletion of the plan at this time. It was their position that the base plan was a basic feature of the order and the full impact of the consequence of its deletion could not be fully appraised. The cooperative's spokesman pointed out that prior to the promulgation of the order there was a wide seasonality of production due primarily to the fact that dairymen relied substantially on grass feeding. It was his position that elimination of the base plan could bring forth substantial additional supplies during the spring months.

Technological advances in fluid milk production and marketing have substantially increased capital requirements for new producers and there is little likelihood that new producers would enter the market solely for the purpose of producing during the spring months. Established producers, through experience and market information disseminated by the market administrator and individual cooperatives have a substantial knowledge of the market and pricing structure under the order. Because of the seasonality of pricing and the impact of excessive supplies on price through action of the supply-demand adjuster, it is unlikely that withdrawal of the base plan will have a significant impact on the seasonality of production. Under any circumstances it is apparent that the deletion of the plan will eliminate the "race for base" which in the past appears to have contributed to the buildup of excessive milk supplies.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. Briefs and proposed findings and conclusions were filed on behalf of interested parties. These briefs, proposed findings and conclusions and the evidence in the record were considered in making the findings and conclusions set forth above. To the extent that the suggested findings and conclusions filed by interested parties are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions set forth herein, the requests to make such findings or reach such conclusions are denied for the reasons previously stated in this decision.

General findings. The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) The tentative marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act;

(b) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the proposed marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(c) The tentative marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, will regulate the handling of milk in the same manner as, and will be applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Rulings on exceptions. In arriving at the findings and conclusions, and the regulatory provisions of this decision, each of the exceptions received was carefully and fully considered in conjunction with the record evidence pertaining thereto. To the extent that the findings and conclusions, and the regulatory provisions of this decision are at variance with any of the exceptions, such exceptions are hereby overruled for the reasons previously stated in this decision.

Marketing agreement and order. Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled respectively, "Marketing Agreement Regulating the Handling of Milk in the North Texas Marketing Area", and "Order Amending the Order Regulating the Handling of Milk in the North Texas Marketing Area", which have been decided upon as the detailed and appropriate means of effectuating the foregoing conclusions.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision, except the attached marketing agreement, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of said marketing agreement are identical with those contained in the order as hereby proposed to be amended by the attached order which will be published with this decision.

Determination of representative period. The month of May 1963 is hereby determined to be the representative period for the purpose of ascertaining whether the issuance of the attached order amending the order regulating the handling of milk in the North Texas marketing area, is approved or favored by producers, as defined under the terms of the order as hereby proposed to be amended, and who, during such representative period, were engaged in the production of milk for sale within the aforesaid marketing area.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on July 22, 1963.

CHARLES S. MURPHY,
Acting Secretary.

Order[1] Amending the Order Regulating the Handling of Milk in the North Texas Marketing Area

§ 1126.0 Findings and determinations.

The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order regulating the handling of milk in the North Texas marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order as hereby amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act;

(2) The parity prices of milk, as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act, are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the said marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the order as hereby amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(3) The said order as hereby amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial or commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered, that on and after the effective date hereof, the handling of milk in the North Texas marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended as follows:

The provisions of the proposed marketing agreement and order amending the order contained in the recommended decision issued by the Assistant Secretary on June 21, 1963, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 26, 1963 (28 F.R. 6562; F.R. Doc. 63–6752), shall be and are the terms and provisions of this order, and are set forth in full herein.

1. In § 1126.9 (a), (b) and (c) the references "§ 1126.20" are changed to read "§ 1126.18".

2. Sections 1126.18 and 1126.19 are revoked in their entirety.

3. Section 1126.20 is redesignated as § 1126.18.

4. Section 1126.27(j)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.27 Duties.

* * * * *

(j) * * *

(2) On or before the 12th day of each month, the uniform price computed pursuant to § 1126.72 and the butterfat differential computed pursuant to § 1126.91, both applicable to milk delivered during the preceding month;

5. Section 1126.30(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.30 Reports of receipts and utilization.

* * * * *

(a) The quantities of skim milk and butterfat contained in receipts of producer milk;

6. Section 1126.31(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.31 Payroll reports.

* * * * *

(a) The total pounds and the average butterfat test of milk received from each producer and cooperative association, the number of days, if less than the entire month for which milk was received from such producer;

7. Section 1126.60 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.60 Producer handlers.

Sections 1126.40 through 1126.46, 1126.50 through 1126.53, 1126.70 through 1126.72, and 1126.90 through 1126.97 shall not apply to a producer handler.

8. The introductory text preceding paragraph (a) of § 1126.71 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.71 Computation of aggregate value used to determine the uniform price.

For each month the market administrator shall compute an aggregate value from which to determine the uniform price per hundredweight for producer milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content as follows:

9. Section 1126.72 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.72 Computation of uniform price.

For each month the market administrator shall compute the uniform price per hundredweight for producer milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content at pool plants at which no location differential applies as follows:

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[1] This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

(a) Divide the aggregate value computed pursuant to § 1126.71 by the total hundredweight of milk included in such computation; and

(b) Subtract not less than 4 cents nor more than 5 cents.

10. Section 1126.73 is revoked.

11. Sections 1126.80, 1126.81, and the center head "Determination of Base" are revoked in their entirety.

12. Section 1126.90(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.90 Time and method of payment.

* * * * *

(a) On or before the 15th day after the end of the month during which the milk was received, to each producer for whom payment is not made pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, at not less than the uniform price for such month computed pursuant to § 1126.72, adjusted by the butterfat differential computed pursuant to § 1126.91(a) and the location differential computed pursuant to § 1126.91(b), and less the amount of the payment made pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section: *Provided*, That if by such date such handler has not received full payment for such month pursuant to § 1126.94 he may reduce his total payments to all producers uniformly by not more than the amount of reduction in payments from the market administrator; he shall, however, complete such payments pursuant to this paragraph not later than the date for making such payments next following receipt of the balance from the market administrator.

13. Section 1126.91(b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1126.91 Butterfat and location differentials to producers.

* * * * *

(b) In making payments to producers pursuant to § 1126.90 (a) or (c) the uniform price computed pursuant to § 1126.72 to be paid for producer milk received at a pool plant located 110 miles or more from the City Hall in Dallas, Texas, by the shortest hard-surfaced highway distance as determined by the market administrator, shall be reduced 1.5 cents for each 10 miles or fraction thereof that such plant is distant from the City Hall in Dallas.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7866; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:51 a.m.]

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

[14 CFR Part 71 [New]]

[Airspace Docket No. 63–SW–37]

CONTROL ZONE AND TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Designation

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is considering amendments to Part 71 [New] of the Federal Aviation Regulations, the substance of which is stated below.

The FAA, having completed a comprehensive review of the terminal airspace structure requirements in the Harrison, Ark., area as a result of the studies associated with the implementation of CAR Amendments 60–21/60–29, has under consideration the following airspace actions:

1. Designate the Harrison control zone as that airspace within a 3-mile radius of the Harrison Municipal Airport (latitude 36°15′55″ N., longitude 93°09′20″ W.) and within 2 miles each side of the Harrison VOR 136° True radial, extending from the 3-mile radius zone to the VOR. This would provide protection for aircraft executing prescribed instrument approach and departure procedures at the Harrison Municipal Airport.

2. Designate the Harrison transition area as that airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 5-mile radius of the Harrison Municipal Airport; within 2 miles each side of the Harrison VOR 316° True radial, extending from the 5-mile radius area to 8 miles northwest of the VOR; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within 8 miles northeast and 5 miles southwest of the Harrison VOR 316° and 136° True radials, extending from 13 miles northwest to 7 miles southeast of the VOR. This would provide protection for aircraft executing prescribed instrument holding, arrival and departure procedures at the Harrison Municipal Airport.

Communications service, within the proposed control zone and transition area, would be provided by the Harrison FAA Flight Service Station and through remote communications with the Fort Worth, Tex., ARTC Center. Weather service would be provided by the Harrison FAA Flight Service Station.

The floor of the airway that would traverse the proposed transition area would automatically coincide with the floor of the transition area. Certain minor revisions to prescribed instrument procedures would accompany the actions proposed herein, but operational complexities would not be increased nor would aircraft performance characteristics or established landing minimums be adversely affected.

Specific details of the changes to procedures and minimum instrument flight rules altitudes that would be required may be examined by contacting the Chief, Airspace Utilization Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Assistant Administrator, Southwest Region, Attn: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex. All communications received within forty-five days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room A–103, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

This amendment is proposed under section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. R. ANDREWS,
Acting Chief,
Airspace Utilization Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7849; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:47 a.m.]

[14 CFR Parts 71 [New], 73 [New]]

[Airspace Docket No. 62–WE–81]

RESTRICTED AREA AND CONTROLLED AIRSPACE

Proposed Designation and Alteration

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering amendments to §§ 73.25, 71.165, 71.171, and 71.123 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, the substance of which is stated below.

The Fort Ord, California, Restricted Area R–2511 encompasses approximately 44 square miles and is designated for continuous use from the surface to 3,000 feet MSL. The Department of the Army has advised that approximately 40 percent of this restricted area is not being used for hazardous activities and can be released for public use. Accordingly, the Army has requested the FAA to consider the redesignation of R–2511 into two restricted areas of lesser dimensions. The larger of the two areas would be designated on a continuous basis from the surface to 5,000 feet MSL. The Army states that the present ceiling of 3,000 feet MSL severely limits the basic training of new personnel in the operation of the 81MM mortar and other such similar weapons since no other Army basic training center exists on the West Coast. In addition, joint use of this area, with the Federal Aviation Agency, Monterey Approach Control designated as controlling agency, would be effected.

The smaller of the two areas proposed would be designated from the surface to 1,000 feet MSL, 30 minutes before sunrise to 30 minutes after sunset. This proposed restricted area would encompass small arms firing ranges located on the beach just west of the Fort Ord cantonment area. The Army states in their proposal that extensive small arms firing is conducted on these ranges five to six days a week during daylight hours.

If these actions are taken, the following changes would be made:

1. R–2511 would be designated as follows:

R–2511 Fort Ord, California.

Boundaries. Beginning at latitude 36°37′42″ N., longitude 121°48′47″ W.; to latitude 36°38′25″ N., longitude 121°46′29″ W.; thence counterclockwise around the arc of a 3-mile radius circle centered at latitude 36°40′55″ N., longitude 121°45′41″ W.; to latitude 36°38′43″ N., longitude 121°44′00″ W.; to latitude 36°38′08″ N., longitude 121°43′20″ W.; to latitude 36°35′45″ N., longitude 121°42′42″ W.; to latitude 36°34′45″ N., longitude 121°47′24″ W.; thence counterclockwise along the arc of a 3-mile radius circle centered at latitude 36°35′30″ N., longitude 121°50′30″ W.; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. Surface to 5,000 feet MSL.

Time of designation. Continuous.

Controlling agency. Federal Aviation Agency, Monterey Approach Control.

Using agency. Commanding General, Fort Ord, California.

2. R–2529 would be designated as follows:

R–2529 Fort Ord West, California.

Boundaries. Beginning at latitude 36°42′00″ N., longitude 121°49′45″ W.; to latitude 36°40′45″ N., longitude 121°48′22″ W.; thence south along California State Highway No. 1 to latitude 36°38′05″ N., longitude 121°49′55″ W.; to latitude 36°38′15″ N., longitude 121°51′45″ W.; to the point of beginning.

Designated altitudes. Surface to 1,000 feet MSL.

Time of designation. Thirty minutes before sunrise to thirty minutes after sunset.

Controlling agency. Federal Aviation Agency, Monterey Approach Control.

Using agency. Commanding General, Fort Ord, California.

3. The description of the Monterey, California, control area extension, the Fort Ord, California, and Monterey, California, control zones, and VOR Federal airway No. 230 would be altered to permit use of the airspace within R–2511 and R–2529 only after obtaining prior approval from appropriate authority.

4. The descriptions of VOR Federal airways Nos. 25 and 111 would be altered by deleting all references to R–2511.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Assistant Administrator, Western Region, Attn: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Agency, 5651 West Manchester Avenue, P.O. Box 90007, Airport Station, Los Angeles 9, Calif. All communications received within thirty days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room A–103, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

This amendment is proposed under section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. R. ANDREWS,
Acting Chief,
Airspace Utilization Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7848; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 75 [New]]

[Airspace Docket No. 63–SW–43]

JET ROUTE

Proposed Alteration

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency is considering an amendment to Part 75 [New] of the Federal Aviation Regulations, the substance of which is stated below.

Jet route No. 22 is presently designated in part from the Corpus Christi, Tex., VORTAC via the Palacios, Tex., VOR, the Lake Charles, La., VOR, the Jackson, Miss., VORTAC, to the Birmingham, Ala., VORTAC. The Federal Aviation Agency has under consideration the alteration of J–22 from Corpus Christi via the intersection of the Corpus Christi 049° and the Houston, Tex., VORTAC 226° True radials, the Houston VORTAC, the Lake Charles VOR, the McComb, Miss., VOR, the intersection of the McComb VOR 049° and the Birmingham VORTAC 232° True radials, to the Birmingham VORTAC. Also the segment of jet route No. 29 from Corpus Christi via Palacios to Houston would be changed to Corpus Christi via the intersection of the Corpus Christi 049° and the Houston 226° True radials to Houston.

These actions would eliminate the Palacios VOR, a reporting point and one requirement for aircraft to change radio frequencies in the high altitude structure northeast of Corpus Christi on J–2. The removal of Palacios will require that J–22 between Palacios and Lake Charles be realigned via Houston which will eliminate potential conflict with traffic on the presently aligned J–22 and arriving and departing flights southeast of Ellington AFB at Houston.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Assistant Administrator, Southwest Region, Attn: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Agency, P.O. Box 1689, Fort Worth 1, Tex. All communications received within forty-five days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief, or the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room A–103, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C. An informal Docket will also be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

This amendment is proposed under section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. R. ANDREWS,
Acting Chief,
Airspace Utilization Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7850; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:47 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 75 [New]]

[Airspace Docket No. 63–WA–47]

JET ROUTE AND JET ADVISORY AREA

Proposed Alteration

Notice is hereby given that the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is considering an amendment to Part 75 [New] of the Federal Aviation Regulations, the substance of which is stated below.

The FAA has under consideration the extension of Jet Route No. 101 from the Northbrook, Ill., VORTAC to the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., VOR via the Milwaukee, Wis., VORTAC and the Green Bay, Wis., VORTAC. In addition, it is proposed to designate a radar jet advisory area within 16 miles either side of J–101 from flight level 240 to flight level 390 between Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, excluding the portion that would coincide with Canada.

J–101 as proposed herein would provide a more direct route for civil turbojet aircraft operating between Chicago, Ill., and the European Continent via the polar routes. The jet advisory area proposed herein would provide a defined area outside of positive control area wherein jet advisory service would be available.

Interested persons may submit such written data, views or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D.C. All communications received within forty-five days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Agency officials may be made by contacting the Chief, Airspace Utilization Division. Any data, views or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

The official Docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section, Federal Aviation Agency, Room A-103, 1711 New York Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

This amendment is proposed under section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 749; 49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on July 19, 1963.

W. R. ANDREWS,
Acting Chief,
Airspace Utilization Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7851; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:47 a.m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[AA 643.3–j]

WINDOW GLASS FROM UNION SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Purchase Price; Foreign Market Value or Constructed Value

JULY 22, 1963.

Pursuant to section 201(b) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(b)), notice is hereby given that there is reason to believe or suspect, from information presented to me, that the purchase price or exporter's sales price, whichever is applicable, of window glass, 16-ounce through 28-ounce thicknesses imported from the U.S.S.R. is less or likely to be less than the foreign market value or constructed value, whichever is applicable, as defined by sections 203, 204, 205, and 206, respectively, of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 162, 163, 164, and 165).

Customs officers are being authorized to withhold appraisement of entries of window glass, 16-ounce through 28-ounce thicknesses, from the U.S.S.R. pursuant to § 14.9 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 14.9).

The complaint in this case was made by the following firms:

Pacific Industries.
Veerman International Co.
Carr Glass and Paint Company.
General Glass Company, Inc.
The Dwelle-Kaiser Co.

[SEAL] D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7880; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:55 a.m.]

[T.D. 55946]

[Customs Delegation Order 1, Rev.; Admt.]

ORDER DESIGNATING OFFICERS TO MAKE CERTAIN DECISIONS AND PERFORM CERTAIN FUNCTIONS

JULY 22, 1963.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 165, Revised (T.D. 53654; 19 F.R. 7241), Customs Delegation Order No. 1 (T.D. 53161; 17 F.R. 11705), as revised by T.D. 53694 (19 F.R. 8756); and amended by T.D. 53914 (20 F.R. 7554), T.D. 54654 (23 F.R. 5962), T.D. 55431 (26 F.R. 6628), T.D. 55543 (27 F.R. 262), and T.D. 55823 (28 F.R. 1267), is hereby further amended as follows:

1. Section 1(a)(2) is deleted.
2. Existing section 1(c)(15) is redesignated as section 1(c)(17).
3. A new section 1(c)(15) is inserted, to read:

(15) Decisions with respect to the dutiability of motorboats under paragraph 370, Tariff Act of 1930.

4. A new section 1(c)(16) is inserted, to read:

(16) Decisions relating to the assessment and collection of duties on equipment or repairs of vessels or aircraft under section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, and decisions regarding the remission or refund of such duties.

[SEAL] D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7881; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:55 a.m.]

[T.D. 55947]

COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTS PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN KOREA

Restriction on Entry

JULY 22, 1963.

There is published below a letter of July 15, 1963, from the Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee, directing me to prohibit, effective as soon as possible, and for the period extending through April 1, 1964, the entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption in the United States (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) of cotton textile products in Category 50, produced or manufactured in Korea, which were exported to the United States from Korea on or after April 2, 1963. This prohibition became effective at the opening of business on July 16, 1963.

Collectors of customs and appraisers of merchandise have been directed accordingly and have been instructed to bring the information to the attention of all brokers, importers, and others concerned.

[SEAL] PHILIP NICHOLS, Jr.,
Commissioner of Customs.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET TEXTILE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JULY 15, 1963.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: The United States Government on April 2, 1963, in furtherance of the objectives of, and under the terms of, the Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade done at Geneva on February 9, 1962, requested the Government of Korea to restrain the export of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Category 50 to the United States during the twelve-month period beginning April 2, 1963. The Long Term Arrangement is an agreement contemplated by Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended.

Under the terms of the Long Term Arrangement, including Article 6 relating to non-participants, and in accordance with the procedures outlined in Executive Order 11052 of September 28, 1962, you are directed to prohibit, effective as soon as possible and for the period extending through April 1, 1964, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Category 50, produced or manufactured in Korea, in excess of the level of restraint provided:

Category:	*Level of restraint*
50	0

The level of restraint of 20,000 dozen established for the twelve-month period April 2, 1963, through April 1, 1964, plus the additional quantity of 30,000 dozen which the United States Government agreed could be entered during this period without regard to the level of restraint, have been exhausted by entries made during the period April 2, 1963, to date.

In carrying out this directive, you shall allow entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton textiles and cotton textile products in Category 50, produced or manufactured in Korea, when the cotton textiles and cotton textile products sought to be entered have been exported to the United States from Korea prior to the initial date of the twelve-month period of restraint even though the level of restraint has been exhausted.

A detailed description of the listed categories in terms of Schedule A numbers and U.S.I.D.A. numbers is attached.

In carrying out the above directions, entry into the United States for consumption shall be construed to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The actions taken with respect to the Government of Korea and with respect to imports of cotton textiles and cotton textile products from Korea have been determined by the President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee to involve foreign affairs functions of the United States. Therefore, the directions to the Commissioner of Customs, being necessary to the implementation of such actions, fall within the foreign affairs exception to the notice provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act. You are requested to publish this letter in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Sincerely yours,

LUTHER H. HODGES,
Secretary of Commerce, and Chairman, President's Cabinet Textile Advisory Committee.

Enclosure:

SCHEDULE A AND U.S.I.D.A. COMPONENTS OF SELECTED INTERNATIONAL COTTON TEXTILE ARRANGEMENT CATEGORIES

Category	Description	Schedule A number	U.S.I.D.A. number
50	Trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit, men's and boys'	3113 820 822 823 825 826 828 829 831	0919 4212 4215 4217 4222 4225 4227 4232 4235

NOTE: Trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit, men's and boys', should be classified in Category 50, whether or not imported in suits, sets, or in other combinations.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7882; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:56 a.m.]

Office of the Secretary

[Dept. Circ. 570, 1963 Rev. Supp. No. 1]

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

Surety Company Acceptable on Federal Bonds

JULY 23, 1963.

A Certificate of Authority has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the following company under the Act of Congress approved July 30, 1947, 6 U.S.C., secs. 6–13, as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds.

An underwriting limitation of $4,726,000.00 has been established for the company. Further details as to the extent and localities with respect to which the company is acceptable as surety on Federal bonds will appear in the next revision of Department Circular 570, to be issued as of June 1, 1964. Copies of the circular, when issued, may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Surety Bonds Branch, Washington 25, D.C.

State in Which Incorporated, Name of Company, and Location of Principal Executive Office

Wisconsin, Northwestern National Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[SEAL] JOHN K. CARLOCK,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7878; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:54 a.m.]

[Dept. Circ. 570, 1962 Rev. Supp. No. 40]

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS' MUTUAL CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.

Change of Name to Pennsylvania National Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, has formally changed its name to Pennsylvania National Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, effective April 1, 1963. A certified copy of the Amendment to the Charter of Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Company, approved by the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on January 23, 1963, changing the name of Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Company to Pennsylvania National Mutual Casualty Insurance Company has been received and filed in the Treasury.

The change in name of Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Company does not affect its status or liability with respect to any obligation in favor of the United States or in which the United States has an interest, which it may have undertaken pursuant to its authority under the Act of Congress approved July 30, 1947 (6 U.S.C. 6–13), to qualify as sole surety on such obligations.

The name of the company will appear as Pennsylvania National Mutual Casualty Insurance Company in the next annual revision of this circular (Treasury Department Circular No. 570) which lists the companies authorized to act as acceptable sureties on bonds in favor of the United States.

[SEAL] JOHN K. CARLOCK,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

JULY 23, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7879; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:54 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The Secretary of Defense approved the following on July 8, 1963:

References:

(a) The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(b) DoD Directive 5132.3, "DoD Policy and Responsibilities Relating to the Military Assistance Program," February 29, 1960 (hereby cancelled).

(c) DoD Directive 5132.2, "Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)," May 20, 1961.

(d) DoD Directive 5100.27, "DoD Organization for International Logistics," April 27, 1962.

(e) DoD Directive 5105.20, "Defense Representative North Atlantic and Mediterranean Areas, and Defense Advisor, U.S. Regional Organization," May 24, 1962.

(f) DoD Directive C–5100.33, "Allied Data Plan (U)," November 29, 1962.

(g) Military Assistance Manual.

(h) Joint Regulation (AR 1–75, OPNAVINST 4900.31, AFR 65–11), "Administrative Support of MAAG's JUSMAG's and Similar Activities."

I. *Purpose and Applicability.* A. This Directive establishes Department of Defense policy for carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), and under Executive Orders and Directives relating to the administration of military assistance.

B. The Provisions of this Directive apply to all components of the DoD.

II. *Definitions*—A. *Military assistance.* As used in this Directive, the term military assistance includes all activities of the DoD carried out under the authority of the Act or related appropriation acts.

B. *Military assistance grant-aid.* Military assistance rendered under the authority of the Act for which the United States receives no reimbursement.

C. *Military Assistance Program (MAP).* An annual military assistance program showing a detailed funding program for a given fiscal year related to specific military assistance requirements by area and country and taking account of the lead times necessary to effect the deliveries or perform the services specified therein.

D. *Military Assistance Sales (MAS).* Sales of defense articles or defense services by the DoD to eligible foreign countries and international organizations under the authority of the Act.

E. *Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAG'S).* For the purpose of this Directive the term "Military Assistance Advisory Group" also encompasses joint U.S. military advisory groups, military missions, military advisory groups, U.S. Military Groups and U.S. military representatives exercising responsibility at the government level for military assistance and other related DoD matters with the host nations to which they are accredited.

III. *Policy.* A. The purpose of military assistance stated in the Act is as follows: "It is the purpose of this part to authorize measures in the common defense against internal and external aggression, including the furnishing of military assistance, upon request to friendly countries and international organizations." Military assistance shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

B. Military assistance shall, subject to the limitations of the Act, be administered in accordance with the foreign policy and the security objectives of the U.S. It shall support and be in consonance with U.S. military strategic plans and objectives.

C. The development of regional defensive systems and self support capabilities suitable for multinational participation shall be encouraged.

D. Consistent with other relevant considerations, grant-aid shall be reduced and terminated to any country having sufficient wealth to enable it to maintain and equip its own military forces at adequate strength without undue burden to its economy.

E. Consistent with over-all security objectives, maximum effort will be made to promote the program of selling U.S.-produced military equipment and services to friendly nations.

F. Military assistance programs shall take into consideration the economic capabilities of the specific countries involved. If economic limitations may be expected to restrict the attainment of desired military strength, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) will seek to enlist from other governmental agencies such economic assistance as may be necessary to increase and enhance military capabilities.

G. Except for overriding military considerations, the U.S. should discourage the buildup of military forces which the country cannot ultimately support. It is the policy of the U.S. to hold to a minimum, through the most economical standards of equipping and by other appropriate means consistent with U.S. security objectives, the cost both to the U.S. and to recipient countries, of equipping, operating and maintaining military forces.

H. To the extent feasible, the use of military forces in less developed friendly countries in the construction of public works and other activities helpful to economic development shall be encouraged, provided that such participation does not significantly detract from the capability of the forces to perform essential military missions.

I. Recipient countries should be consulted in planning and programming military assistance. However, no commitments involving future performance or future expenditures of U.S. funds will be made or implied without prior approval of the Secretary of Defense.

J. The Development of the country's capability to counter insurgency and to provide for internal stability and security will be encouraged.

K. The MAP should be implemented in such a manner as to mitigate possible adverse effects on the U.S. balance of payments problem.

IV. *Functions.* Subject to the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defense, functions with respect to military assistance are assigned as set forth herein.

A. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) shall act for the Secretary of Defense in military assistance matters and be responsible for all military assistance activities of the DoD. In carrying out this responsibility, the ASD(ISA) shall:

1. Direct, administer, and supervise the Military Assistance Programs.

2. Direct, administer and supervise Military Assistance Sales (MAS).

3. Coordinate and supervise relations of DoD organizations with other governmental agencies in the field of military assistance.

4. In coordination with other agencies, formulate guidance for preparation of long-range military assistance plans and programs.

5. Supervise military assistance planning, programming, budgeting, and implementation, including the development, preparation, refinement, and control of plans and programs; the establishment of the monetary value thereof; approval and control of delivery schedules; and prompt funding to the implementing agencies.

6. Establish jointly with the recipient DoD component all necessary procedures for follow-up, expediting and other related actions for MAP orders and MAS agreements.

7. Obtain JCS comment and recommendations on the aforementioned which involve the establishment of the monetary value, development, preparation, refinement, and control of plans and programs and which fall within their assigned responsibility to insure that the Military Assistance Program does support and is in consonance with U.S. military strategic plans and objectives.

8. Prepare and support before the Congress the annual request for military assistance legislation and funds, in conjunction with other agencies and offices of the DoD, as appropriate.

9. Review and approve recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff pertaining to terms of reference for MAAG Chiefs, and to military assistance organizational and military assistance manpower requirements for MAAGs under unified commands which are supported by military assistance appropriations.

10. Approve on behalf of the Secretary of Defense the appointment of Chiefs of MAAGs, nominated by the JCS based on recommendations by the Military Departments.

11. Review and approve recommendations of the JCS pertaining to the Service designation of the MAAG Chiefs.

12. Provide policy guidance, as appropriate, to DoD representatives on U.S. missions and to international organizations and conferences.

13. Conduct broad evaluations of the effectiveness of military assistance from the policy and planning viewpoint in achieving its objectives on a regional, treaty organization, and country basis.

14. Maintain records and issue reports as required for the management of military assistance.

15. In conjunction with other agencies maintain liaison with other countries which are planning military assistance to third countries in order to avoid duplication of effort and achieve maximum mutual effectiveness of programs.

16. Make full use of established facilities in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the JCS, and other DoD components.

B. Other officials of the Office of the Secretary of Defense: The Director of Defense Research and Engineering, other Assistant Secretaries of Defense, the General Counsel of the DoD, Assistants to the Secretary of Defense, the Director, Defense Supply Agency and the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency shall provide within the scope of their assigned functions, appropriate assistance as requested by the ASD (ISA) with respect to military assistance. Functions involving financial management, fiscal matters, accounting, auditing, budgeting, statistical reporting, the Five-Year Force Structure and Financial Program and the International Balance of Payments Program will be in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

C. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall:

1. Provide data pertaining to price, source, availability and lead time for use in developing and reviewing programs as requested by ASD (ISA).

2. Provide estimates of funding requirements, provide technical advice, and recommend changes where appropriate.

3. Procure and deliver to recipients materiel and services included in approved programs in accordance with delivery schedules approved by the ASD (ISA).

4. Establish jointly with the ASD (ISA) all necessary procedures for follow-up, expediting and other related actions for MAP orders and MAS agreements.

5. Provide technical assistance and facilities and furnish advice and recommendations, as requested by the ASD (ISA) and the DDR&E, with respect to international programs of research and development, and as requested by ASD (ISA) and ASD (I&L) with respect to production and logistics.

6. With the approval of the ASD (ISA), sell military equipment and services to eligible nations and international organizations in accordance with the Act. The ASD (ISA) may authorize the Military Departments without specific prior approval to make sales to certain nations and organizations, or with respect to certain categories of materiel.

7. Integrate procurement for military assistance programs with Service procurement programs in accordance with policy guidance provided by ASD (I&L).

8. Maintain appropriate records and furnish necessary reports within the scope of their responsibility.

9. Assure that information with respect to purchases proposed to be made for military assistance and sales programs is made available, as far in advance as possible, to suppliers in the U.S. and, particularly, to small independent enterprises in accordance with section 602 of the Act.

10. Provide the ASD (ISA), ASD (I&L), Unified Commands, and the MAAGs, as appropriate, with technical military advice as to weapons systems, tactics and doctrine, and pertinent information relating to logistic support.

11. Obtain from the Unified Commands and MAAGs, as appropriate, such data and information as may be required to carry out the assigned responsibilities.

12. With respect to the area or areas assigned, be responsible for providing administrative support needed to carry out military assistance functions, subject to the direction and policy guidance of the ASD (ISA).

D. Defense Representative, North Atlantic and Mediterranean Areas (DEFREPNAMA): The DEFREPNAMA, as the principal civilian representative of the Secretary of Defense in Europe, the Middle East (including Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan), and North Africa shall plan, recommend, and monitor military assistance participation in (1) infrastructure and multilateral financing; (2) NATO research development and production; and (3) international logistics activities as outlined in reference (d).

E. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in accordance with their statutory responsibility, shall provide the Secretary of Defense with military advice on military assistance matters, including (but not limited to) the following:

1. Recommending military force objectives for allies or potential allies, general strategic priorities, missions, tasks, and requirements for force development on a country and area basis.

2. Monitoring the planning for an execution of military assistance to ensure that it is in consonance with approved U.S. strategic concepts and plans.

3. Recommending priorities of allocation of military materiel and equipment among recipient nations and between recipient nations and the U.S. Armed Forces.

4. Making recommendations concerning MAP dollar allocations and reallocations by country, region, and world-

wide, during all phases of military assistance planning and programming.

5. Making recommendations concerning the selection, introduction, redistribution, and/or standardization of weapons systems for military assistance recipients.

6. Reviewing and commenting on appropriate portions of the Military Assistance Manual and other guidance prior to approval.

7. Reviewing and commenting upon military assistance plans and programs submitted to the ASD (ISA) by the Commanders of Unified Commands, and by the Department of Army for Tropical Africa.

8. Recommending to the Secretary of Defense for approval terms of reference for MAAG Chiefs and military assistance organizational and military assistance manpower requirements for MAAGs under unified commands which are supported by military assistance appropriations.

9. Recommending to the Secretary of Defense for approval the designation of Services responsible to furnish MAAG Chiefs.

10. Recommending to the Secretary of Defense for approval the nomination for positions as Chiefs of MAAGs based on recommendations by the Military Departments.

11. Conducting broad evaluations of the effectiveness of military assistance from the military viewpoint in achieving its objectives on a regional, treaty organization and country basis.

F. Unified Commands:

1. With respect to military assistance within their respective areas of responsibility, the Commanders of Unified Commands and the Department of the Army for Tropical Africa shall:

a. Correlate military assistance plans and programs with U.S. military plans.

b. Supervise and direct the development, execution and updating of recommended plans and programs in accordance with the Military Assistance Manual and other pertinent instructions provided by the ASD (ISA).

c. Under the direction of the ASD (ISA), present and justify military assistance plans and programs for their areas of responsibility at all review levels, including, if required, justification before the Congress.

d. Direct and supervise submission of budget data for administrative support programs as required by the Military Department.

e. Command and supervise the activities of the MAAGs in their respective areas, and provide necessary technical assistance and administrative support.

f. Provide guidance to MAAGs with respect to encouragement and promotion of sales of U.S.-produced military equipment directed toward attainment of valid military requirements.

g. Draw upon the technical advice and assistance of component and specified U.S. military commands in their area, and of the U.S. elements within international military commands in their area in the development and execution of long-range area plans and programs of military assistance, including MAS.

h. Coordinate residual offshore procurement activities carried out by their respective subordinate procuring agencies, including coordination with the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission in the country concerned.

i. Be responsible for periodic review and evaluation of the actions taken by the MAAGs in connection with the review and observation of host countries' implementation of that portion of its military program financed by other U.S. agencies with U.S.-owned local currency.

j. Make recommendations as appropriate to the DEFREPNAMA, the ASD (ISA), ASD (I&L) or the DDRE regarding programs which are the responsibility of those organizations, including NATO infrastructure, the Weapons Production Program, and the Mutual Weapons Development Program. These recommendations should include advice regarding the extent to which categories of equipment might be developed, produced or modernized abroad, and the provision of technical assistance in the study of proposed projects and execution of approved programs.

k. In accordance with guidance and direction of the Secretary of Defense, direct and supervise the execution of approved programs in their respective areas and provide such other assistance as may be requested in connection with military assistance, including MAS.

1. In the development of military assistance plans and programs, obtain and consider recommendations of other affected unified and specified commands.

2. Areas of responsibility are established as follows:

a. For the purpose of military assistance activities and coordination of Service Training Mission activities only, USCINCSO (Southern Command) area is extended to include all of the Latin America and the islands of the West Indies.

b. For the purpose of military assistance only, the area of USCINCEUR is extended to include India, North Africa and the countries of the Middle East, including Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

c. The Department of the Army will be responsible for military assistance activities in Africa (including the Malagasy Republic) but excluding the following countries: United Arab Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Libya, Somali Republic and Morocco.

3. Existing responsibilities of Commanders of Unified Comands not related to military assistance shall not be affected by this Directive.

G. Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAGs);

1. The Chief of the MAAG is the representative of the Secretary of Defense with the host government to which the MAAG is accredited. He serves under the military command of the Commander of the Unified Command to which his MAAG is assigned, or the Department of the Army in the case of Tropical Africa and, except as otherwise directed, is immediately subordinate to that Commander.

2. The Chief of the MAAG is under the supervision of the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission to the extent provided by law and in accordance with Executive Orders and such other instructions as the President may from time to time promulgate. As Chief of a separate element of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission, he will coordinate MAAG activities with the other U.S. governmental agencies represented in the U.S. Diplomatic Mission which are concerned with the execution of Foreign Assistance legislation. The Chief of the MAAG will cooperate with the Chief of that Mission and will assure that the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission is kept fully informed concerning current and prospective military assistance plans and programs and MAAG activities. The Chief of the MAAG Shall have direct access to the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission. Unresolved differences between the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission and the Chief of the MAAG will be referred to the Secretary of Defense through the Commander of the Unified Command concerned or through the Department of the Army in the case of Tropical Africa.

3. Chiefs of MAAGs will perform the following functions:

a. Represent the Department of Defense with the government to which they are accredited, maintain the U.S. military presence, and establish a relationship of mutual trust and confidence with the Ministry of Defense and the armed forces of that country.

b. Make recommendations concerning military assistance in their respective countries to the Commander of the Unified Command concerned.

c. Develop military assistance plans and programs in cooperation with the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission and other elements of the Country Team and submit them to the Commander of the Unified Command concerned.

d. Observe and report on the utilization of materiel furnished by and personnel trained by the U.S.

e. When directed by appropriate authority, cooperate with representatives of specified U.S. firms in furthering sales of U.S.-produced military equipment to meet valid country requirements.

f. Provide appropriate advisory services and technical assistance to recipient countries on military assistance, including training assistance and military assistance purchases.

g. Work directly with the Military Departments and appropriate military area commands in arranging for receipt and transfer of military assistance materiel, training, and services to recipient nations.

h. Provide liaison with the country involved with respect to weapons production and residual offshore procurement matters.

i. With regard to the host countries' implementation of that portion of its military program financed by other U.S. agencies with U.S.-owned local currency, develop and execute a program of review and observation to serve as a basis for rendering an appropriate report to the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission and the Chief, U.S. Agency for International Development Mission.

j. When appropriate, act as channel of communication for DDR&E (and the DEFREPNAMA as appropriate) keeping Unified Commands informed, regarding research and development matters between the U.S. and the government to which they are accredited. Act as channel of communication for the ASD (I&L) and the DEFREPNAMA regarding production and other logistic matters between the U.S. and the government to which they are accredited.

k. Provide the point of contact for the exchange of information on forces, budgets, weapons and capabilities as required by reference (f).

l. Assist Commanders of Unified Commands (and the DEFREPNAMA as appropriate) in planning for possible U.S. support of country wartime logistic requirements.

m. Provide liaison with the country to which accredited with respect to any other military assistance requirements or logistics matters of the DoD and perform such other functions as may be required under Foreign Assistance legislation.

4. In discharging these functions, the Chief of the MAAG will be guided by the policies and procedures set forth in the Military Assistance Manual, applicable DoD Directives and Instructions, and such other directives as may be issued from time to time by appropriate authority.

5. Direct communication is authorized between Service sections of the MAAGs and their respective Military Departments on technical and administrative matters.

6. Standard terms of reference for MAAGs are set forth in Inclosure 1 hereto.[1] Effective from the date of issuance of this directive, as the need for revision of existing terms of reference arises, this attachment will be used as a guide for unified command submissions. The format and content of the standard terms of reference should be followed to the maximum extent practicable.

V. *Relationships.* A. The channel of communication with Unified Commands on matters relating to military assistance shall be directly between those Commands and the Secretary of Defense. The ASD (ISA) is assigned staff responsibility as to such matters, and he is authorized to communicate, directly as to them with Commanders of Unified Commands. All ASD (ISA) directives and communications to such Commands, the Military Departments, or the MAAGs, which pertain to military assistance affairs and have strategic or military operational implications, shall be coordinated with the JCS. Conversely, all JCS directives and communications to the Unified and Specified Commands, the Military Departments, or the MAAGs, which pertain to military assistance affairs, shall be coordinated with the ASD (ISA).

B. Use of the term "MAAG" in this Directive does not alter current command relationships concerning Service Attaches, who report to Commanders of Unified Commands on military assistance matters only.

VI. *Cancellation.* Reference (b) is canceled.

VII. *Effective date.* This Directive is effective upon publication.

Maurice W. Roche,
Administrative Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7868; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

JOSEPH T. DICKERSON, JR.

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past six months:

(1) None.
(2) Remove Ford Motor Company from list of stock ownership.
(3) None.
(4) None.

This statement is made as of July 3, 1963.

Dated: July 3, 1963.

Joseph T. Dickerson, Jr.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7860; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

CHARLES E. WEBBER

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past six months:

(1) None.
(2) None.
(3) None.
(4) None.

This statement is made as of July 1, 1963.

Dated: July 1, 1963.

Charles E. Webber.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7861; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

ROLAND A. WHEALY

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past six months:

(1) None.
(2) Increased interests in Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio and Ashland Oil & Refining Company.
(3) None.
(4) None.

This statement is made as of July 10, 1963.

Dated: July 10, 1963.

Roland A. Whealy.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7862; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

JOHN S. BALDWIN

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past six months:

(1) None.
(2) None.
(3) None.
(4) None.

This statement is made as of June 30, 1963.

Dated: July 11, 1963.

John S. Baldwin.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7863; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

S. J. SICKEL

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past six months:

(1) None.
(2) As an heir, I have acquired a one-third interest in the Estate of Vernon R. Sickel, deceased. Said Estate is currently in process of probate and includes, among other things, the following securities: American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Common Stock, 411 Shares; Bethlehem Steel Corp., Common Stock, 400 Shares; Gulf Oil Co., Common Stock, 603 shares; Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Common Stock, 200 Shares; Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), Common Stock, 310 Shares, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Common Stock, 250 Shares; Union Pacific Railroad Co., Pfd. Stock, 250 Shares; Detroit Edison Co., Bonds ($1000 par), 3; Philadelphia Electric Co., Bond ($3000 par), 1.
(3) None.
(4) None.

This statement is made as of June 25, 1963.

Dated: June 25, 1963.

Stanley J. Sickel.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7864; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:50 a.m.]

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[1] Filed with original document.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

CERTAIN STOCKYARDS AND SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Notice of Specific Approval and of Withdrawal of Specific Approval

On September 19, 1962, February 1, 1963, March 19, 1963, April 26, 1963, May 28, 1963, and July 11, 1963, notices were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (27 F.R. 9266; 28 F.R. 990, 2690, 4146, 5276, 7102), which contained lists of all stockyards and slaughtering establishments approved under §§ 78.14(b), 78.15(b), and 78.16(b) of the regulations in Part 78, as amended, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, containing restrictions on the interstate movement of certain animals because of brucellosis, under the Acts of May 29, 1884, as amended, February 2, 1903, as amended, and March 3, 1905, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111–113, 114a–1, 115, 117, 120, 121, 125).

I. Pursuant to such authority, notice is hereby given that the following additional stockyards and slaughtering establishments are specifically approved under said regulations as indicated below:

SPECIFICALLY APPROVED STOCKYARDS

The following additional stockyards preceded by an asterisk are specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, concerning brucellosis reactors and of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 of said Title 9, concerning cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis. The following stockyards not preceded by an asterisk are specifically approved for the purposes of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 only.

COLORADO

*K & R Livestock Commission Co., Inc., Broomfield.

IOWA

Edgewood Sale Barn, Edgewood.

KANSAS

*C & S Livestock Commission Co., Inc., Norton.
*Plainville Livestock Comm. Co., Inc., Plainville.

LOUISIANA

*Oakdale Livestock Auction, Oakdale.

MISSISSIPPI

*Oxford Livestock Commission Co., Oxford.
*Stringer Sale Barn, Columbia.

NORTH CAROLINA

Farmers Livestock Exchange, Marshville.

OHIO

*Bloomfield Livestock Auction, North Bloomfield.

TEXAS

*Breckenridge Livestock Exchange, Breckenridge.

WEST VIRGINIA

*Mannington Stockyards, Inc., Mannington.

SPECIFICALLY APPROVED SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS

The following additional slaughtering establishments preceded by an asterisk are specifically approved for the purposes of § 78.5 of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, concerning brucellosis reactors and of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 of said Title 9, concerning cattle not known to be affected with brucellosis, and those not preceded by an asterisk are specifically approved for the purposes of paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 78.12 only.

MARYLAND

Miller's Market, Inc., Oakland.
Engle's, Walter Meat Market, Eckart.

MICHIGAN

Hillsdale Packing Company, Hillsdale.

II. Notice is hereby given also that the following stockyards and slaughtering establishments have been deleted from the list of specifically approved stockyards and slaughtering establishments, respectively, as follows:

STOCKYARDS

DELAWARE

Rudnick's Livestock Sales Company, Dover.

KANSAS

C & J Livestock Commission Co., Inc., Norton.
Gasaway Sale Company, Plainville.
Moore's Packing House Market, Parsons.

LOUISIANA

Kirk, Roy Livestock Auction, Oakdale.

MISSISSIPPI

Shaw & Gray Commission Company, Oxford.

NEBRASKA

Sutton Sales Pavilion, Sutton.

SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS

ILLINOIS

Magelli Brothers, Inc., Marseilles.

INDIANA

Boone County Packing Company, Lebanon.

MISSISSIPPI

Hetheze Brothers Packing Company, Meridian.
Lauderdale Cold Storage, Meridian.
Michel Packing Company, Meridian.

Effective date. The foregoing notice shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Certain additional stockyards and slaughtering establishments have been added to the list of those heretofore specifically approved under the regulations in 9 CFR Part 78. It has been determined that the inspections and handling of livestock or carcasses or products thereof at such stockyards or establishments are adequate to effectuate the purposes of such regulations. Certain stockyards and slaughtering establishments have been removed from the list of those heretofore specifically approved under said regulations, because it has been determined that such stockyards and establishments no longer qualify for specific approval under the regulations. This action, therefore, imposes certain restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of brucellosis and relieves certain restrictions presently imposed. It should become effective promptly in order to accomplish its purpose in the public interest and to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved thereby. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to this action are impracticable and, good cause is found for making this notice effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 23d day of July 1963.

E. E. SAULMON,
Acting Director, Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7890; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:58 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

DELTA STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Notice of Revised Application

Notice is hereby given that Delta Steamship Lines, Inc., has filed a revised application for waiver under the provisions of section 804 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, for permission to furnish husbanding agency services in United States Gulf Coast ports, under Federal Maritime Commission Agreement No. 9216, to the foreign-flag vessels of Booth Steamship Company, Ltd., and Lamport & Holt Line, Ltd., trading as Booth Lamport West Indies Service. No solicitation or booking of cargo will be performed by Delta Steamship Lines, Inc., on behalf of said foreign-flag vessels. The Booth Lamport West Indies Service operates vessels, or intends to commence operating vessels, as common carriers of cargo in the trade to and from United States Gulf ports and the Islands of Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, and to British Guiana and Brazil.

This notice supersedes the notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 4, 1963 (28 F.R. 5482) with respect to a prior application of Delta Steamship Lines, Inc., for permission which was limited to furnishing agency services at United States Gulf Coast ports to the foreign-flag vessels of Booth Steamship Company, Ltd.

Any person, firm, or corporation having an interest in this revised application who desires to offer views and comments thereon for consideration by the Maritime Administrator, should submit same in writing, in triplicate, to the Secretary, Maritime Administration, Washington, D.C., by the close of business on August 6, 1963. The Maritime Administrator will consider these views and comments and take such action with respect thereto as may be deemed appropriate.

Dated: July 23, 1963.

By order of the Maritime Administrator.

JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7888; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:58 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

TRADERS OIL MILL CO.

Notice of Filing of Petition Regarding Color Additive Toasted, Partially Defatted, Cooked Cottonseed Flour

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 706(d), 74 Stat. 403; 21 U.S.C. 376(d)), notice is given that a petition (CAP 7) has been filed by Traders Oil Mill Company, Cincinnati 17, Ohio, proposing the issuance of a regulation to provide for the safe use and exemption from certification of toasted, partially defatted, cooked cottonseed flour as a color for foods, without quantitative limitation.

Dated: July 22, 1963.

J. K. Kirk,
Assistant Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7853; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:48 a.m.]

CARLISLE CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

Notice of Withdrawal of Petition for Food Additive Di-*n*-Octyltin-3-Mercaptopropionate

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(b), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(b)), notice is given as provided in § 121.52 *Withdrawal of petitions without prejudice* of the procedural food additive regulations (21 CFR 121.52), that Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., Reading, Ohio, has withdrawn its petition (FAP 845) published in the Federal Register of June 20, 1962 (27 F.R. 5819) proposing the issuance of a regulation to provide for the safe use of di-*n*-octyltin-3-mercaptopropionate as a plasticizer in polyvinyl chloride films, in an amount not to exceed 2 percent by weight. These films are for use as food-contact surfaces.

The withdrawal of this petition is without prejudice to a future filing.

Dated: July 19, 1963.

J. K. Kirk,
Assistant Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7854; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:49 a.m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket 14666; Order E-19844]

ALASKA AIRLINES, INC.

Proposed Reduced Freight Rates Between Alaska and Seattle; Order of Investigation and Suspension

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 23d day of July 1963.

By tariff revisions marked to become effective July 26, 1963, Alaska Airlines, Inc. (ASA) proposes:

1. Reductions in certain general commodity rates between points within Alaska;
2. Reductions in general commodity rates from Anchorage and Fairbanks to Seattle;
3. Cancellation of all present specific commodity rates from Anchorage and Fairbanks to Seattle; and
4. Reductions in specific commodity rates on meat and poultry, other than live, from Seattle to Anchorage and Fairbanks.

The proposed reduced general commodity rates applicable between points within Alaska involve six cities, and represent reductions of 11 to 43 percent from the currently effective rates, with yields per ton-mile ranging from 19.4 to 40.7 cents; the proposed reduced southbound general commodity rates from Anchorage and Fairbanks to Seattle represent reductions of 52.9 to 70.3 percent from the currently effective rates, with yields ranging from 10.4 to 5.2 cents per ton-mile (for Fairbanks-Seattle), while the common-rating of Anchorage[1] with Fairbanks results in yields ranging from 8.9 to 4.5 cents per ton-mile.

The proposed cancellation of all (but relatively few in number) present southbound specific commodity rates from Anchorage and Fairbanks to Seattle will result in both increases and decreases, compared to the proposed reduced southbound general commodity rates.

The proposed reduced northbound specific commodity rates on meat or poultry, other than live, at the additional minimum weights of 5,000, 10,000, and 15,000 pounds, from Seattle to Anchorage and Fairbanks (again common-rated), represent reductions of 7.7 to 19.2 percent from the lowest rate on these commodities now in effect in these markets (500-pound minimum), with yields ranging from 11.7 to 15.6 cents per ton-mile.

Pacific Northern Airlines, Inc., (PNA) and Pan American World Airways, Inc., (PAA) have filed complaints against these filings, requesting investigation and suspension,[2] except as to the reduction of intra-Alaskan general commodity rates. In summary, PNA's complaint alleges that (1) these filings would have serious consequences for PNA, i.e., a $500,000 reduction in PNA's annual air freight revenue; (2) the common-rating of Anchorage with Fairbanks unnecessarily forces an unwarranted reduction in Fairbanks rates and, correspondingly, a reduction in revenue yield for all carriers in the market; (3) the proposed rates are below ASA's minimum operating costs per available ton-mile, hence clearly uneconomic and unlawful; and (4) the proposed rates may be discriminatory and preferential in that corresponding reductions between Seattle and points in Alaska other than Anchorage or Fairbanks are not proposed by ASA. PNA does not argue that the proposed rates are not promotional in effect, but contends that no carrier, and least of all ASA, can provide the capacity required to handle the resultant volume of traffic at costs sufficiently low as to be covered by the rates in question.

In support of its filings, ASA states that (1) the purpose of the reduced southbound general commodity rates is to encourage traffic on existing flights (which are presently operating at a low load factor) by the generation of new business, and diversion of Anchorage/Fairbanks-Seattle surface traffic to air; (2) ASA's present traffic in these markets is predominantly that on which an 8-cent-per-pound (at 100-pound minimum) specific commodity rate is currently named, i.e., the same rate now proposed as the southbound general commodity rate at the 100-pound minimum; (3) the reasonableness of ASA's proposed directional general commodity rates need not be viewed on a fully allocated cost basis, but instead as the Board pointed out in the Air Freight Rate Investigation (Directional Rates), 11 CAB 228 (1950), simply should not be permitted to go below out-of-pocket costs plus some contribution to general overhead; and (4) the introduction of lower rates on meat and poultry to Alaska at the additional volume weight breaks, along with an advantage in transit time, will attract an appreciable volume of traffic to air transportation which now moves by surface means.

Upon consideration of the complaints and all relevant matters, the Board finds that the proposed reduced southbound general commodity rates from Anchorage and Fairbanks to Seattle, as well as the proposed cancellation of all present southbound specific commodity rates in these markets by ASA, may be unjust or unreasonable, or unduly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or unduly prejudicial, and should be investigated. ASA's proposed reduction of general commodity rates is substantial and is supported with negligible reasoning and factual data.[3] The proposed general commodity rates, and particularly at the higher weight breaks, are clearly below the carrier's fully allocated cost. No showing has been made that the proposed rates will develop additional traffic or that, should such additional volume be attracted, it could be transported profitably at the proposed rates.

We have decided not to suspend or investigate the proposed reduced northbound specific commodity rates on meat or poultry, other than live, from Seattle to Anchorage and Fairbanks, for the reasons that (1) the level of the rates is not out of line with other specific commodity rates in these and comparable markets; (2) no showing of diversion of traffic nor diminution of revenue by any competing carrier has been made, nor any refutation of ASA's statements as to traffic potential; and (3) we wish to encourage rate experimentation by carriers, particularly when there is reasonable faith in the ability of the rate to develop new and additional cargo.

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[1] Anchorage is served by Alaska Airlines through Fairbanks, and is approximately 260 miles beyond, and south of, Fairbanks; the Board has previously found the common-rating of freight rates to Anchorage and Fairbanks not to be unlawful, Pacific Northwest-Alaska Tariff Investigation, 17 C.A.B. 903, 909 (1953).

[2] PAA filed a late telegraphic protest (due July 8, received July 10, 1963) alleging belated knowledge of the ASA filing, a formal written complaint requesting investigation of the proposed rates, and supporting PNA's timely complaint for suspension.

[3] While it is true that ASA's proposed 8-cent rate at 100 pounds is the same as the present specific commodity rate, the latter is limited to a few categories of goods. On other commodities in these markets, the proposed cancellation of specific commodity rates and substitution of general commodity rates would result in substantial increases and reductions, for which no traffic or economic justification has been submitted.

Accordingly, pursuant to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, and particularly sections 204(a) and 1002 thereof,

It is ordered, That

1. An investigation be instituted to determine whether the rates and provisions described below are, or will be, unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, unduly preferential, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful, and if found to be unlawful, to determine and prescribe the lawful rates and provisions:

(a) On 47th Revised Page 17 of Agent J. Aniello's tariff C.A.B. No. 8, the general commodity rates applying from Anchorage and Fairbanks to Seattle, Wash., subject to the minimum weights of 100, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 8000, and 10,000 pounds;

(b) On 17th Revised Page 8 of Agent J. Aniello's tariff C.A.B. No. 23, all provisions shown in connection with Commodity Group Nos. 10, 160, 190, 210, 290, 350, 370, and 380, from Anchorage to Seattle, Wash., via the routing "AS"; and

(c) On 7th Revised Page 10 of Agent J. Aniello's tariff C.A.B. No. 23, all provisions shown in connection with Commodity Group Nos. 10, 100, 140, 160, 180, 210, 240, 270, 280, 290, 350, 370, and 380, from Fairbanks to Seattle, Wash., via the routing "AS".

2. Pending investigation, hearing, and decision by the Board, the rates and provisions described in ordering paragraph 1, above, be suspended and their use deferred to and including October 23, 1963, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, and that no changes be made therein during the period of suspension except by order or special permission of the Board;

3. The complaints of Pacific Northern Airlines, Inc., in Docket 14634, and Pan American World Airways, Inc., in Docket 14647, be dismissed except to the extent granted herein;

4. The proceeding herein be assigned before an examiner of the Board at a time and place hereafter to be designated; and

5. Copies of this order shall be filed with the tariffs and served upon Alaska Airlines, Inc., Pacific Northern Airlines, Inc., and Pan American World Airways, Inc., which are hereby made parties to this proceeding.

This order will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] MABEL MCCART,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7893; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:59 a.m.]

[Docket 7973 etc.]

HOWARD J. MAYS AND WILLIAM S. MUNZ

Notice of Hearing

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that a hearing in the above-entitled proceeding will be held on August 20, 1963, 10 a.m. (local time), in the Court House at Nome, Alaska, before the undersigned Examiner.

For information concerning the issues involved and other details in this proceeding, interested persons are referred to the prehearing conference report served on October 30, 1962, the supplemental report of prehearing conference served on November 30, 1962, and other documents which are in the docket of this proceeding on file in the Docket Section of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Dated at Washington, D.C., July 23, 1963.

[SEAL] JOSEPH L. FITZMAURICE,
Hearing Examiner.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7894; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:59 a.m.]

INTERNAL PROCEDURES OF THE BOARD REGARDING ROUTE MATTERS

Supplemental Notice Extending Time for Comments

JULY 24, 1963.

The Board, by publication in 28 F.R. 6662 and by circulation of a Notice of Tentative Changes and Request for Comments dated June 24, 1963, invited comments on tentative changes in internal procedures in route matters based upon Recommendation 21 of the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Aeronautical Law Committee of the District of Columbia Bar Association has requested an additional 60 days for submitting comments because the Committee is presently being organized following the annual election of officers, and many members are on vacation during the summer months.

The undersigned finds that, while good cause has been shown for an extension of time for receipt of comments, the requested extension of 60 days has not been justified. An additional 30 days will be allowed.

Accordingly, pursuant to authority delegated under section 7.3C of Public Notice PN-15, the undersigned hereby extends the time for submitting comments on the proposed disposition of Recommendation 21 from July 29, 1963 until August 29, 1963. Comments received on or before that date will be considered by the Board before taking final action.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] ARTHUR H. SIMMS,
Associate General Counsel,
Rules and Special Counsel Division.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7940; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

GULF/MEDITERRANEAN PORTS CONFERENCE

Notice of Filing of Agreement

Notice is hereby given that the following described agreement has been filed with the Commission for approval pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916 (39 Stat. 733; 75 Stat. 763; 46 U.S.C. 814):

Agreement No. 134-22 between the member lines of the Gulf/Mediterranean Ports Conference modifies the approved agreement of that conference (Agreement 134 as amended) covering the trade from U.S. Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic ports to ports in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas. The purpose of the modification is to set forth the understanding that, in order to be eligible to vote on matters within the scope of the conference agreement, member lines shall have had a sailing from a Gulf of Mexico or South Atlantic port within the four (4) month period specified in the agreement. The present provision in the agreement refers only to Gulf of Mexico ports, whereas the trading area of the approved conference agreement also includes South Atlantic ports.

Interested parties may inspect this agreement and obtain copies thereof at the Bureau of Foreign Regulation, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D.C., or may inspect a copy at the offices of the District Managers of the Commission in New York, N.Y., New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Calif., and may submit to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D.C., within 20 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, written statements with reference to the agreement and their position as to approval, disapproval, or modification, together with a request for hearing, should such hearing be desired.

Dated: July 23, 1963.

By order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

THOMAS LISI,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7883; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:56 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. CP63-322]

ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

JULY 19, 1963.

Take notice that on May 23, as supplemented on June 12, 1963, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company (Algonquin), a Delaware corporation with its principal office in Boston, Massachusetts, filed an abbreviated application pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, seeking authorization to abandon and sell certain facilities, and to relocate its delivery point to The Hartford Gas Company (Hartford Gas), from Wethersfield, Connecticut to Cromwell, Connecticut, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Algonquin proposes, in this application, to abandon and sell to one of its existing customers, Hartford Gas, the lateral line and a regulator station which presently are used to serve part of its existing service area. This sale and abandonment will permit Hartford Gas to best serve the consuming public by direct taps into the line without the necessity of a meter and regulator station at each such tap, and to further utilize the line by mixing peak shaving gas into it at such time as its existing peak shaving plant is relocated due to redevelopment in the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

The existing meter station will be moved upstream to the beginning of the lateral to be acquired by Hartford Gas.

Hartford Gas will pay Algonquin $266,545.19 which is Algonquin's original cost of the property to be sold less depreciation as of June 30, 1963.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authorization contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on August 27, 1963 at 9:30 o'clock a.m., e.d.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicants to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before August 16, 1963. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7835; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. G-14116, CI60-688]

AMERADA PETROLEUM CORP. ET AL.

Notice Consolidating Proceedings and Fixing Date of Hearing

JULY 19, 1963.

The above-entitled proceedings concern an application filed on December 2, 1960, by Amerada Petroleum Corporation (Amerada) for an amendment adding acreage to its certificate of public convenience and necessity in Docket No. G-14116[1] and an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity filed on June 1, 1960, by Amerada (Operator), et al. in Docket No. CI60-688.

Both proceedings concern sales of natural gas for resale from south Louisiana. Docket No. G-14116 concerns a sale of natural gas from acreage located in the South Lewisburg Field, Acadia Parish and Docket No. CI60-688 concerns a sale of natural gas from acreage located in the Raceland Field, Lafourche Parish.

The purchasers in Docket Nos. G-14116 and CI60-688 are United Gas Pipeline Company and Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation, respectively.

Both of the rate schedules under which these sales are made are the subjects of a rate settlement conditionally approved by the Commission on February 1, 1963, in Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Docket Nos. G-9385, et al. The Commission severed the above-captioned certificate proceedings from the consolidated proceeding Union Texas Petroleum, et al., Docket Nos. G-13221, et al., stating (Mimeo p. 3):

> * * * Additionally, Docket Nos. G-14116 and CI60-688 have been consolidated in the Union Texas consolidated proceedings. We propose therefore to sever such proceedings from the proceedings in Union Texas, supra, and to set such proceedings * * * for abridged hearing in accordance with section 7 of the Natural Gas Act indicating that the proposed initial price is the settlement price.

The settlement rate in Amerada's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 64 (Docket No. G-14116) is 20.0 cents per Mcf[2] and the settlement rate in Amerada (Operator), et al., FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 88 (Docket No. CI60-688) is 20.625 cents per Mcf. The aforementioned rate schedules also are subject to rate increase moratoria and other terms of the settlement agreement.

These matters should be disposed of as promptly as possible upon a consolidated record under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on August 27, 1963, at 9:30 a.m., e.d.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such applications: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7836; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

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[1] Original certificate issued to Amerada in Docket No. G-14116 on April 7, 1958.

[2] All volumes expressed at 15.025 psia and all prices expressed inclusive of applicable tax reimbursement.

[Docket No. CP63-333]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

JULY 19, 1963.

Take notice that on June 5, 1963, as supplemented on June 14, 1963, El Paso Natural Gas Company (Applicant), P.O. Box 1492, El Paso 99, Texas, filed in Docket No. CP63-333 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the modification of Applicant's existing Turner, Oregon, measuring and regulating station to increase the capacity of said station and the sale and delivery of natural gas to Northwest Natural Gas Company (Northwest) for resale and distribution in the communities of Aumsville, Stayton, Mehama, Lyons, Mill City, Junction City and Columbia City, and said communities' respective environs, all in Oregon, all as more fully set forth in the application, as supplemented, on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Deliveries of natural gas by Applicant to Northwest for Aumsville, Stayton, Mehama, Lyons and Mill City will be made at the Turner Station; deliveries of natural gas for Junction City and Columbia City will be made, respectively, at Applicant's existing stations providing service for Eugene and Portland, Oregon. The application shows that Northwest will transport the gas so delivered through partial use of its existing facilities and through facilities proposed by it to points of resale and distribution.

The proposed modification of the Turner Station is to provide capacity sufficient to deliver the requirements of those communities proposed to be served through use of such station. No additional facilities will be required at the Eugene and Portland Stations. The estimated cost of the proposed modification is $19,600 which cost will be financed out of current working funds.

The estimated third year requirements of the seven communities to be served by Northwest are:

Communities	Annual (Mcf)	Peak day (Mcf)
Aumsville	156, 477	639
Stayton	171, 428	877
Lyons	255, 143	991
Mehama	(1)	--------
Mill City	63, 619	306
Junction City	242, 286	1, 010
Columbia City	146, 381	505
Total	1, 035, 334	4, 328

[1] Included with Lyons.

The application shows that the total estimated cost of transmission and distribution facilities to be constructed by

Northwest during the first three years of the proposed service is $1,388,200.

The application indicates that Northwest has received the appropriate state and local authorizations necessary for the proposed service to the seven communities.

The matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on August 22, 1963, at 9:30 a.m., e.d.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before August 13, 1963. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefore is made.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7837; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

[Project No. 2371]

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC CO.

Notice of Application for License

JULY 19, 1963.

Public notice is hereby given that application has been filed under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a–825r) by Pennsylvania Electric Company (correspondence to: R. F. Pruner, Secretary, Pennsylvania Electric Company, 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania) for license for constructed Project No. 2371, known as the Raystown Project, located on Raystown Branch of Juniata River, in Huntingdon County, near the town of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

The project consists of: a dam having a concrete overflow section 400 feet long and an earth embankment section 280 feet long; a powerhouse adjacent to the spillway containing three horizontal units with a combined rating of 2,100 kilowatts; a reservoir having 1,700 acre-feet of usable storage between the spillway crest (elevation 656.2 feet) and the top of 5 feet high flashboards; a short 2.4 kilovolt transmission line to the Raystown 46 kilovolt substation; and other mechanical and electrical facilities.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure of the Commission (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). The last day upon which protests or petitions may be filed is September 9, 1963. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7888; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. RI64-27]

SKELLY OIL CO.

Order Accepting Rate Filing, Providing for Hearing on and Suspension of Proposed Change in Rate, and Allowing Rate Change To Become Effective Subject to Refund

JULY 19, 1963.

On June 21, 1963, Skelly Oil Company (Skelly)[1] tendered for filing a proposed change in its presently effective rate schedule for sales of natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The proposed change, which constitutes increased rates and charges, is contained in the following designated filing:

Description: Notice of Change, dated June 19, 1963.

Purchaser and producing area: El Paso Natural Gas Company (South Blanco Field, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico) (San Juan Basin Area).

Rate schedule designation: Supplement No. 7 to Skelly's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 90.

Effective date: (1) June 21, 1963,[2] (2) July 22, 1963.[3]

Amount of annual increase: (1) $525, (2) $323.

Effective rate: (1) 11.0 cents per Mcf.,[4] (2) 12.0 cents per Mcf.[5]

Proposed rate: (1) 11.045375 cents per Mcf.,[4, 6] (2) 13.0495 cents per Mcf.[5, 6, 7]

Pressure base: 15.025 psia.

Skelly's proposed notice of change reflects partial reimbursement for the 0.55 percent increase from 2.0 to 2.55 percent in the New Mexico Emergency School Tax, under a rate schedule which provides for two rates applicable to gas produced from two different formations which are referred to herein as the "Picture Cliffs Formation" and as being "Below the Picture Cliffs Formation."

The proposed rate of 11.045375 cents per Mcf for gas produced from the "Pictured Cliffs Formation" is below the applicable ceiling for increased rates in San Juan Basin Area and should be accepted for filing to be effective as of June 21, 1963, the date of filing with the Commission.

With respect to the gas produced from "Below the Pictured Cliffs Formation", Skelly filed for tax reimbursement computed on the contract base rate of 12.0 cents per Mcf exclusive of the 1.0 cent minimum guarantee for liquids. The addition of this minimum guarantee of 1.0 cent to the base rate of 12.0 cents plus tax reimbursement results in a total proposed rate of 13.0495 cents per Mcf which exceeds the increase ceiling of 13.0 cents per Mcf for the San Juan Basin Area as set forth in the Commission's Statement of General Policy No. 61-1, as amended (18 CFR, Chapter I, Part 2, § 2.56). Under the circumstances, the suspension period for Skelly's proposed 13.0495 cents per Mcf may be shortened to one day from the date of expiration of the required statutory notice. Skelly also requests an effective date of June 21, 1963, for its proposed 13.0495 cents per Mcf rate. Good cause has not been shown for waiving the 30-day notice requirement provided in section 4(d) of the Natural Gas Act to permit an earlier effective date for Skelly's proposed 13.0495 cents per Mcf rate and such request is denied.

The proposed changed rate and charge may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause has been shown that the 11.045375 cents per Mcf rate contained in Supplement No. 7 to Skelly's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 90 be accepted for filing and the 30-day notice requirement provided in the Natural Gas Act be waived with respect thereto and such rate be permitted to become effective as of June 21, 1963.

(2) It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of the proposed change, and that the 13.0495 cents per Mcf rate contained in Supplement No. 7 to Skelly's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 90 be suspended and the use thereof deferred as hereinafter ordered.

The Commission orders:

(A) The 11.045375 cents per Mcf rate contained in Supplement No. 7 to Skelly's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 90 is hereby accepted for filing, and the 30-day notice requirement provided in the Natural Gas Act is waived with respect thereto and such rate is hereby allowed to become effective as of June 21, 1963.

(B) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15 thereof, the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR Ch. I), a public hearing shall be held upon a date to be fixed by notice from the Secretary concerning the lawfulness of the proposed 13.0495 cents per Mcf rate and charge contained in Supplement No. 7 to Skelly's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 90.

(C) Pending a hearing and decision thereon, the proposed 13.0495 cents per Mcf rate contained in Supplement No. 7 to Skelly's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 90 is hereby suspended and the use thereof deferred until July 23, 1963, and thereafter until such further time as it is made effective in the manner prescribed by the Natural Gas Act: *Provided, however,* Said rate shall become effective subject to refund on July 23, 1963, if within 20 days from the date of the issuance of this order Skelly shall execute and file under Docket No. RI64–27, with the Secretary of the Commission, its agreement and undertaking to comply with the refunding and reporting procedure required by the Natural Gas Act and § 154.102 of the regulations thereunder, accompanied by a certificate showing service of copies thereof upon the purchaser under the rate schedule involved. Unless Skelly is advised to the contrary within 15 days after the filing of its agreement and undertaking, such agreement and undertaking shall be deemed to have been accepted.

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[1] Address is: P.O. Box 1650, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

[2] The stated effective date is the date of filing.

[3] The stated effective date is the first day after expiration of the required statutory notice.

[4] Pictured Cliffs Formation.

[5] Below Pictured Cliffs Formation.

[6] Tax reimbursement increase.

[7] Includes 1.0 cent per Mcf added to reflect minimum guarantee for liquids for gas produced from below Pictured Cliffs Formation only.

(C) Neither the supplement hereby suspended, nor the rate schedule sought to be altered thereby, shall be changed until this proceeding has been disposed of or until the period of suspension has expired unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(D) Notices of intervention or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37(f)) on or before September 4, 1963.

By the Commission.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE.
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7839; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP63–339]

SOUTH TEXAS NATURAL GAS GATHERING CO.

Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

JULY 19, 1963.

Take notice that on June 7, 1963, South Texas Natural Gas Gathering Company filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction and operation of 6.5 miles of 14-inch pipe, all as more fully set forth in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection. The requested facilities will be used to receive natural gas purchased from Shell Oil Company and Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on August 27, 1963, at 9:30 a.m., e.d.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests, petitions to intervene, or requests for hearing may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before August 16, 1963. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7840; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. G–13221 etc.]

UNION TEXAS PETROLEUM ET AL.

Order Severing Proceedings and Fixing Date of Hearing

Issued JULY 19, 1963.

Union Texas Petroleum, et al., Docket Nos. G–13221, et al.; The California Company, a Division of California Oil Company, Docket Nos. G–16167, G–19343, CI61–348, CI61–628, CI61–629, CI61–630 and CI61–1285.

The California Company, a Division of California Oil Company (California) filed on June 25, 1963 a settlement proposal and a motion for approval of said proposal, for severance of the captioned dockets from the consolidated proceeding, Union Texas Petroleum, et al., Docket Nos. G–13221, et al., and for issuance of permanent certificates of public convenience and necessity and an amendment to a certificate of public convenience and necessity therein. No party has filed an answer to California's motion and settlement proposal.

In general, California agrees (1) to reduce its South Louisiana initial service rates under its FPC Gas Rate Schedule Nos. 13, 15, 19, 24, 25 and 26 (Docket Nos. G–16167, G–19343, CI61–348, CI61–628, CI61–629, CI61–630, respectively) to 20.625 cents per Mcf (inclusive of tax reimbursement); (2) to the amendment of its permanent certificate of public convenience and necessity in Docket No. CI61–1285 for the sale of gas at 19.9 cents per Mcf (inclusive of tax reimbursement) from acreage added under its FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 23 and designated Supplement No. 2 thereto;[1] (3) to have a five-year moratorium on rate increase filings from April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1968, inclusive; (4) to extend make-up periods for take-or-pay gas to 48 months where applicable; and (5) to refund two-thirds of the difference between the rates actually collected in the subject dockets and the settlement rates from the date of initial delivery through March 31, 1963, with interest at 6 percent per annum as to volumes delivered prior to March 1, 1960, and at 7 percent per annum as to volumes delivered after that date, and to refund all amounts above the settlement rate collected since March 31, 1963.

California reserves the right to file for changes in rate during the moratorium period according to any specifically applicable area rate determined in the South Louisiana Area Rate Proceeding, Docket No. AR61–2, or similar proceeding. If California becomes obligated to pay any tax levied for which reimbursement is contractually provided, a rate increase equal to one-half of such tax may be filed. If the existing maximum five-month suspension period under section 4(e) of the Act is lengthened, or if the Commission may hereafter be authorized to lengthen such period beyond five months, the March 31, 1968 moratorium date will be moved up correspondingly.

Generally, the terms of the settlement are similar to those approved by the Commission in the Texaco-Seaboard settlements[2] and other recent settlements.[3] The starting date for the regressive two-thirds refund calculation is March 31, 1963. The refunds, estimated to be over $350,000, are to be paid to Southern Natural Gas Company, Texas Gas Transmission Corporation and United Gas Pipe Line Company.

Since we find that the proposal, generally, is in the public interest, we shall grant the motion to sever and set the matter for the required statutory hearing.

No provision is made for the accrual of interest subsequent to March 31, 1963, on the amounts to be refunded. However, in keeping with present Commission policy of requiring refunds to accrue through the last day of the month in which the settlement proposal is filed, any order in which certificates may be granted in these dockets must require that interest accrue through June 30, 1963.

The Commission finds:

(1) It is appropriate in carrying out the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that the matters in Docket Nos. G–16167, G–19343, CI61–348, CI61–628, CI61–629, CI61–630, and CI61–1285 be severed from the consolidated proceeding, Union Texas Petroleum, et al., Docket Nos. G–13221, et al.

(2) A shorter period of notice of hearing of the above-described applications than that required by § 1.19(b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure is reasonable and consistent with the public interest.

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[1] Permanent certificate issued by order 9–10–62, W. E. Walker and J. R. Meeker, et al., Docket Nos. G–13265, et al. Temporary authorization was granted on 2–28–63 to sell from the additional acreage at 19.9 cents per Mcf.

[2] Texaco Inc. 28 FPC 247 (July 30, 1962).

[3] See Orders issued June 24, 1963 in Union Texas Petroleum, et al., Docket Nos. G–13221, et al., concerning Union Oil Company of California and Tenneco Corporation.

(3) These matters should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations.

The Commission orders:

(A) The matters in Docket Nos. G–16167, G–19343, CI61–348, CI61–628, CI61–629, CI61–630 and CI61–1285 are hereby severed from the consolidated proceeding, Union Texas Petroleum, et al., Docket Nos. G–13221, et al.

(B) The provisions of § 1.19(b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure relating to notice or order fixing the time and place for the initial convening of a hearing be and the same is hereby waived as to the hearing of the above-described applications.

(C) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on July 30, 1963, at 9:30 a.m., e.d.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by these applications: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the settlement proposal filed on June 25, 1963. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for the Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7842; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:46 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP63–332]

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP.

Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

JULY 19, 1963.

Take notice that on June 4, 1963, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Applicant), Texas Eastern Building, Houston, Texas, filed in Docket No. CP63–332 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the transportation and sale to certain of Applicant's present customers additional volumes of firm natural gas, all as more fully set forth in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Commencing during the 1963–64 winter heating season, Applicant proposes to sell, under long term service agreements and its Annual Firm Gas Rate Schedules, the following additional volumes of natural gas to the following existing customers:

ADDITIONAL ANNUAL FIRM SERVICE

Customer	Date of commencement	Maximum daily quantity (14.73 psia)
Central Illinois Public Service Company	11- 1-63	1,020
New Jersey Natural Gas Company	11- 1-63	4,080
Anna, Illinois, Town of	1- 1-64	204
Arkansas Missouri Power Company Associated Natural Gas Company	1- 1-64	6,120
Bude, Mississippi, Town of	1- 1-64	153
Columbia, Kentucky, Town of	1- 1-64	306
Franklin, Tennessee, Town of	1- 1-64	408
Jasper, Indiana, Town of	1- 1-64	306
Lafayette, Tennessee, Town of	1- 1-64	266
Lebanon, Tennessee, Town of	1- 1-64	867
T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company	1- 1-64	1,020
Tennessee Gas Pipe Line Company	1- 1-64	198
Total	----------	14,948

ADDITIONAL WINTER SERVICE

Customer	Date of commencement	Maximum daily quantity (14.73 psia)
Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, Town of	11-16-63	408
Lebanon, Tennessee, Town of	11-16-63	102
New Jersey Natural Gas Company	11-16-63	6,120
Total	----------	6,630

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on August 22, 1963, at 9:30 a.m., e.d.s.t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however*, That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before August 13, 1963. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

JOSEPH H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7841; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:45 a.m.]

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION—UNITED STATES AND CANADA

POLLUTION OF RAINY RIVER AND LAKE OF THE WOODS

Notice of Inquiry

The International Joint Commission will conduct a Public Hearing at 10:00 a.m., local time on August 28, 1963, at the Civic Center, International Falls, Minnesota.

On May 30, 1959, the Governments of Canada and the United States requested that the Commission inquire into and report upon the following questions:

(1) Are the waters of the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods being polluted on either side of the boundary to the injury of health or property on the other side of the boundary and, if so, to what extent, by what causes, and in what localities is such pollution taking place?

(2) If such pollution is taking place, what measures for remedying the situation would, in the judgment of the Commission, be most practicable from the economic, sanitary and other points of view?

Pursuant to the above and at the time and place mentioned the Commission will receive testimony and evidence bearing on the findings and conclusions set forth in the Report of the Advisory Board on Water Pollution—Rainy River and Lake of the Woods. The Board's Report is available for inspection at the places listed hereunder.

At the Hearing all interested parties will be given opportunity to express their views. Where written statements are filed with the Secretaries, either before or at the Hearing, fifty copies should be provided. To assist the Commission in the conduct of the hearing, however, written submissions should, where possible, be filed with the Secretaries ten days prior to the date fixed herein.

Locations in the United States where the Board's Report and the full text of the Reference to the Commission may be examined:

International Falls Public Library, International Falls, Minnesota.
Office of City Clerk, Baudette, Minnesota.
Office of City Clerk, Warroad, Minnesota.

WILLIAM A. BULLARD,
Secretary, United States Section, International Joint Commission, Room 788, Federal Trade Building, Washington 25, D.C.

D. G. CHANCE,
Secretary, Canadian Section, International Joint Commission, Room 303, Fuller Building, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7887; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:57 a.m.]

TARIFF COMMISSION

[TEA–F–2; TC Publication 101]

PETITION FOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE BY INDUSTRIAL BIOCHEMICALS, INC.

Reports to the President

JULY 23, 1963.

The U.S. Tariff Commission today reported to the President the results of its investigation No. TEA–F–2, conducted under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The whole of the Commission's report cannot be made public, since it contains certain information received in confidence. Except for such information, however, the report to the President is reproduced below:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885) the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the result of its investigation, made under section 301(c)(1) of that act, in response to a firm's petition for the determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The petition was filed with the Commission on May 27, 1963, by Industrial Biochemicals, Inc., of Edison, N.J., a producer of sodium gluconate, technical.

The Commission instituted the investigation on May 29, 1963. Public notice of the receipt of the petition and of the institution of the investigation was given by publication of the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER (28 F.R. 5488). Neither the petitioner nor any other party requested a public hearing, and none was held.

In this investigation the Commission obtained information from its files, from Industrial Biochemicals, Inc., and through field visits, interviews, and correspondence by members of the Commission's staff with the importer, with producers, and with users of sodium gluconate.

FINDING OF THE COMMISSION

On the basis of its investigation the Commission unanimously finds that sodium gluconate, technical, is not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to Industrial Biochemicals, Inc., of Edison, N.J.

CONSIDERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE FOREGOING FINDING

Sodium gluconate is the sodium salt of gluconic acid, an acid produced by the controlled oxidation of glucose. Except for minute quantities used in pharmaceuticals and food products, it is made in the technical grade only. It is used in bottle-washing compounds, rust-removal compounds, paint strippers, and metal-cleaning compounds. For convenience, the product will hereafter be referred to as sodium gluconate.

The rate of duty originally applicable to sodium gluconate, in paragraph 5 of the Tariff Act of 1930, was 25 percent ad valorem. Pursuant to the trade agreement with Switzerland the rate was reduced to 15 percent, effective February 15, 1936. As a result of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it was further reduced, first to 12½ percent, effective June 6, 1951, and subsequently, in two stages, to 11 percent, effective July 1, 1962, and 10 percent, effective July 1, 1963.

Industrial Biochemicals, Inc., was incorporated on May 1, 1960, which was many years after the principal trade-agreement reductions in the duty on sodium gluconate had been made. The firm began production in early 1961, or almost a year after the announcement (May 27, 1960) that sodium gluconate would be included in the then pending negotiations (1960) leading to subsequent reductions in duty.

There is no record of imports of sodium gluconate prior to 1959. Imports increased from a very small quantity in 1959 to somewhat more than 10 percent of consumption in 1961, and then declined. In 1962, the year in which the duty was reduced from 12½ percent to 11 percent ad valorem, imports were less than half as great as in 1961. Average monthly imports were much lower in the first 5 months of 1963 than in 1961.

Before 1955, Chas. Pfizer and Co., Inc., in New York City, was the sole producer of sodium gluconate for the U.S. market. Dawe's Laboratories, Inc., entered production in 1955; Industrial Biochemicals did so in 1961; and a fourth producer, Cowles Chemical Co., began producing in 1962. Total domestic production and sales of sodium gluconate increased each year from 1956 to 1962. * * *

The quoted price for sodium gluconate declined from 37¾ cents a pound in 1958 to 29½ cents in January–June 1963; the decline is attributable primarily to increased competition among domestic producers.

Industrial Biochemicals is the smallest of the four domestic producers of sodium gluconate. Almost all of its sales, unlike those of the other producers, consist of sodium gluconate and the liquid equivalent, gluconic acid. * * * As domestic production of sodium gluconate has increased steadily, and as imports have never been substantial and have actually declined since 1961, the Commission finds that increased imports are not the major factor causing the difficulties of the petitioner.

Apart from the foregoing considerations, the Commission questions the qualification of the petitioning firm for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act. Assistance, under the act, is designed to facilitate adjustment by a firm to conditions brought about by the removal of tariff protection that it had previously enjoyed. A finding of eligibility for assistance under the Trade Expansion Act to "adjust" to the consequences of partial withdrawal of tariff protection that a firm never enjoyed would be in conflict with the concept of adjustment assistance contemplated by the act.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7886; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:57 a.m.]

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

REVISED TARIFF SCHEDULES

Notice of Effective Date

The revised Tariff Schedules of the United States are slated to become effective on August 31, 1963.

The Tariff Schedules will take effect 10 days after a Presidential Proclamation of the new nomenclature and rates contained in them. This proclamation will be issued in accordance with the authority of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

The Tariff Classification Act of 1962 authorizes the President, upon the completion of certain procedures, to proclaim new U.S. Tariff Schedules based upon studies and recommendations of the Tariff Commission. The Commission's work was initiated under the authority of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954.

The new Tariff Schedules will simplify the determination and application of U.S. import duties. They will thus benefit domestic producers, who will have more dependable knowledge of the rates of duty applying to the types of products they sell and the materials they buy. They will also benefit importers and consumers.

Entry into force of the new schedules has been approved by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and by the countries with which the U.S. still maintains bilateral trade agreements.

The schedules, annotated for statistical purposes, will be on sale by the Superintendent of Documents. The annotated schedules will be available on August 1, at a subscription price of $5.00 ($1.25 additional for foreign mailing). The subscription price includes supplementary material for an indefinite period.

WILLIAM T. GOSSETT,
Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

JULY 25, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7976; Filed, July 25, 1963; 12:08 p.m.]

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Industrial Hygienists

NOTICE OF INCREASE IN MINIMUM RATES OF PAY

1. Under authority of section 504 of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 and Executive Order 11073, the Civil Service Commission has increased the minimum salary rates and the rate ranges for industrial hygienists, GS–5 through GS–11. The revised rates for these grades are as follows:

Per Annum Rates

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-5	$5, 525	$5, 685	$5, 845	$6, 005	$6, 165	$6, 325	$6, 485	$6, 645	$6, 805	$6, 965
GS-6	5, 715	5, 885	6, 055	6, 225	6, 395	6, 565	6, 735	6, 905	7, 075	7, 245
GS-7	6, 650	6, 835	7, 020	7, 205	7, 390	7, 575	7, 760	7, 945	8, 130	8, 315
GS-8	6, 705	6, 910	7, 115	7, 320	7, 525	7, 730	7, 935	8, 140	8, 345	8, 550
GS-9	7, 125	7, 350	7, 575	7, 800	8, 025	8, 250	8, 475	8, 700	8, 925	9, 150
GS-10	7, 780	8, 025	8, 270	8, 515	8, 760	9, 005	9, 250	9, 495	9, 740	9, 985
GS-11	8, 575	8, 840	9, 105	9, 370	9, 635	9, 900	10, 165	10, 430	10, 695	-------

2. Coverage is worldwide. The new rates apply to all positions in the Industrial Hygiene Series, GS–690–0, grades GS–5 through GS–11.

3. The rates will be effective on the first day of the second pay period which begins on or after July 24, 1963.

4. As of the effective date, all agencies will process a pay adjustment to increase the pay of current employees in the affected occupational classes. An employee who is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date at one of the rates of the statutory rate range, shall receive compensation at the corresponding numbered rate authorized by this letter on and after such date.

United States Civil Service Commission,
[seal] Mary V. Wenzel,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7876; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:54 a.m.]

MEDICAL OFFICERS

Notice of Increase in Minimum Rates of Pay

1. Under authority of section 504 of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 and Executive Order 11073, the Civil Service Commission has increased the minimum salary rates and the rate ranges for medical officers, GS–11 through GS–16. The revised rates for these grades are as follows:

Per Annum Rates

Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GS-11	$9, 635	$9, 900	$10, 165	$10, 430	$10, 695	$10, 960	$11, 225	$11, 490	$11, 755
GS-12	11, 365	11, 680	11, 995	12, 310	12, 625	12, 940	13, 255	13, 570	13, 885
GS-13	13, 340	13, 705	14, 070	14, 435	14, 800	15, 165	15, 530	15, 895	16, 260
GS-14	14, 545	14, 970	15, 395	15, 820	16, 245	16, 670	17, 095	17, 520	17, 945
GS-15	16, 005	16, 485	16, 965	17, 445	17, 925	18, 405	18, 885	19, 365	---------
GS-16	17, 000	17, 500	18, 000	18, 500	19, 000	---------	---------	---------	---------

2. Coverage is worldwide. The new rates apply to all positions in the Medical Officer Series, GS–602–0, grades GS–11 through GS–16, of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

3. The increased rates will be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins after August 1, 1963.

4. As of the effective date, all agencies will process a pay adjustment to increase the pay of current employees in the affected occupational classes. An employee who is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date at one of the rates of the range of rates authorized by FPM Letter 531–16, shall receive compensation at the corresponding numbered rate authorized by this letter on and after such date.

United States Civil Service Commission,
[seal] Mary V. Wenzel,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7877; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:54 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice 839]

MOTOR CARRIER TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS

July 23, 1963.

Synopses of orders entered pursuant to section 212(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder (49 CFR Part 179), appear below:

As provided in the Commission's special rules of practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings within 20 days from the date of publication of this notice. Pursuant to section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC–FC 65954. By order of July 15, 1963, the Transfer Board approved the substitution of City Delivery Service, Inc., Leominster, Mass., in lieu of Sigfrid V. Johansson, doing business as City Delivery Service, Leominster, Mass., as applicant in No. MC 99373 (Sub No. 2) (BOR 99) for a certificate of registration to operate in interstate or foreign commerce authorizing operations under the former second proviso of section 206(a) (1) of the Act supported by Massachusetts Certificate No. 2628 authorizing the transportation of furniture, property in containers and bundles, manufactured products, agricultural products, coal, coke, wood, lumber and paper pulp products anywhere in the State of Massachusetts.

No. MC–FC 66005. By order of July 11, 1963, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Spade Continental Express, Inc., applicant in No. MC 98210 (Sub No. 1), BOR–99 filed in the name of Continental Freight Forwarding, Inc., transferor, for certificate of registration to operate in interstate or foreign commerce authorizing operations under the former second proviso of section 206 (a) (1) of the Act supported by Ohio certificate No. MC 834, authorizing the transportation of property, over irregular routes from and to Cincinnati, Ohio, restricted against furnishing the same kind and character of service being furnished by existing electric and steam railway lines or by motor transportation companies operating between fixed termini and against operating as regular equipment any vehicle not now listed with this Commission until and unless authority to operate the same is secured from this Commission, and tax paid thereon. Paul F. Beery, 44 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio, attorney for applicants.

No. MC–FC 66026. By order of July 11, 1963, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to C. E. Hall and Jurene Hall, a partnership, doing business as Hall's Moving & Storage, 215 North Cleveland Street, Cushing, Okla., certificate in No. MC 40940, issued December 14, 1942, to C. E. Hall, doing business as Hall Moving & Storage, Cushing, Okla., authorizing the transportation of: Household goods, as defined by the Commission, between points in Payne County, Okla., and points within 35 miles thereof, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Kansas.

No. MC–FC 66033. By order of July 11, 1963, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Freezer Lines, Incorporated, Kenner, La., of certificate in No. MC 117925, issued November 10, 1960, to Ralph Cangelosi, Metairie, La., authorizing the transportation of: Bananas, from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Tex., Gloria N. Irvine, Normand & Norman, attorneys, 1605 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans 12, La., attorney for applicants.

No. MC–FC 66046. By order of July 16, 1963, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Mecca & Son Trucking Corp., Jersey City, N.J., of Certificate in No. MC 37127, issued by the Commission May 31, 1941, to Glory Transportation Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., authorizing the transportation of general commodities, excluding household goods, commodities in bulk, and other specified commodities, between New York, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Essex, Hudson, Somerset, Bergen, Passaic, and Union Counties, N.J., William D. Traub, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y., transferor's attorney. August W. Heckman, 297 Academy Street, Jersey City 6, N.J., transferee's attorney.

No. MC–FC 66049. By order of July 11, 1963, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to William G. Murray, Stoney Hill Road, Hardley R.D. No. 1, Pa., of Certificate in No. MC 9100, issued August 1961, to Edwin W. Greenlee, doing business as Greenlee & Son, Morrisville, Pa., authorizing the transportation of: Agricultural commodities, from Morrisville, Pa., to New York, N.Y.; such bulk commodities as are transported in dump trucks, from Morrisville, Pa., to points in Ocean, Burlington, and Camden Counties, over specified highways, to the point where the specified route intersects with eastern Gloucester County line, thence to the Delaware River, and Mercer and Hunterdon Counties, N.J.; and tomatoes, from Morrisville, Pa., to Camden, N.J. David A. Clark & Isaac S. Garb, 20 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Morrisville, Pa., attorneys for applicants.

No. MC–FC 66104. By order of July 11, 1963, the transfer Board approved the transfer to Adell Walpert, H. W. Parrish and Elmo Parrish, a partnership, doing business as Parrish Transfer Line, Frankfort, Ky., applicant in No. MC 98422 (Sub-No. 1), BOR–99 filed in the name of Ernest Parrish, H. W. Parrish and Elmo Parrish, a partnership doing business as Parrish Transfer Line, Frankfort, Ky., for certificate of registration to operate in interstate or foreign commerce authorizing operations under the former second proviso of section 206(a)(1) of the Act supported by Kentucky certificate No. 58, authorizing the transportation of common property to all points out of Frankfort to Louisville, but only to serve the points between Shelbyville and Frankfort out of Louisville over Highway 60; all points in Franklin County, Ky., which lie within ten miles of Frankfort, Ky.; also, that part of Woodford County, Kentucky bounded on the northeast by U.S. Highway 60; on the northwest by the Franklin-Woodford County line; and on the southeast and south by the Grassy Springs Pike from U.S. Highway 60 to its intersection with the Millville Pike to its intersection with Glen's Creek, thence by Glen's Creek Pike to the Franklin County line, including (but not limited to) the Old Crow, Old Taylor and Labrot and Graham (Brown-Forman) Distilleries; and at the Louisville end of Certificate No. 58, to serve all points in Jefferson County within five miles of the city limits of Louisville, Kentucky. Herbert D. Liebman, 403 West Main Street, Frankfort, Ky., attorney for applicants.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7869; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

[Drouth Order 63, Amdt. 1]

VIRGINIA

Authorizing Railroads To Transport Hay and Livestock Feed to Disaster Area at Reduced Rates

It appearing, that due to the drouth conditions existing in the State of Mississippi the Commission issued its Drouth Order No. 63 under section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act authorizing the railroads subject to the Commission's jurisdiction to transport hay and livestock feed to the disaster area at reduced rates;

And it further appearing, that the United States Department of Agriculture has requested the Commission to enter an order authorizing the same authority to certain counties in the State of Virginia:

It is ordered, That Drouth Order No. 63, be, and it is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

Virginia, 61 counties, viz.:

Albemarle.
Alleghany.
Amelia.
Amherst.
Appomattox.
Augusta.
Bath.
Bedford.
Bland.
Botetourt.
Brunswick.
Buckingham.
Campbell.
Caroline.
Carroll.
Charles City.
Charlotte.
Clarke.
Craig.
Culpeper.
Cumberland.
Essex.
Fairfax.
Fauquier.
Floyd.
Fluvanna.
Frederick.
Giles.
Goochland.
Grayson.
Greene.
Hanover.
Henrico.
Highland.
King George.
Loudoun.
Louisa.
Lunenberg.
Madison.
Montgomery.
Nelson.
New Kent.
Northumberland.
Nottoway.
Orange.
Page.
Patrick.
Pittsylvania.
Powhatan.
Prince Edward.
Prince William.
Rappahannock.
Roanoke.
Rockbridge.
Rockingham.
Shenandoah.
Spotsylvania.
Stafford.
Warren.
Westmoreland.
Wythe.

It is further ordered, That in all other respects Drouth Order No. 63 shall remain in full force and effect.

And it is further ordered, That notice to the affected railroads and the general public shall be given by depositing a copy of this order in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission and by filing a copy with the Director, Office of the Federal Register; and that copies be mailed to the Chairman of the Traffic Executive Association—Eastern Railroads, New York, N.Y., the Chairman of the Southern Freight Association, Atlanta, Georgia, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Western Traffic Association, Chicago, Illinois, the Traffic Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, Washington, D.C., and to the President of the American Short Line Railroad Association, Washington, D.C.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 22d day of July A.D. 1963.

By the Commission, Vice Chairman Goff.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7871; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

[Rev. S.O. 562, Taylor's I.C.C. Order 159, Corrected]

GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY

Rerouting and Diversion of Traffic

In the opinion of Charles W. Taylor, Agent, the Georgia & Florida Railway is unable to transport traffic routed over its lines because of unsafe operating conditions.

It is ordered, That:

(a) Rerouting traffic: The Georgia & Florida Railway being unable to transport traffic in accordance with shippers' routing because of unsafe operating conditions on its entire line, is hereby authorized to reroute or divert such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement regardless of the routing shown on the way-bill. The billing covering all such cars rerouted shall carry a reference to this order as authority for the rerouting.

(b) Concurrence of receiving roads to be obtained: The Georgia & Florida Railway desiring to divert or reroute traffic under this order shall confer with the proper transportation officer of the railroad or railroads to which such traffic is to be diverted or rerouted, and shall receive the concurrence of such other railroads before the rerouting or diversion is ordered.

(c) Notification to shippers: Each carrier rerouting cars in accordance with this order shall notify each shipper at the time each car is rerouted or diverted and shall furnish to such shipper the new routing provided under this order.

(d) Inasmuch as the diversion or rerouting of traffic by said Agent is deemed to be due to carrier's disability, the rates applicable to traffic diverted or rerouted by said Agent shall be the rates which were applicable at the time of shipment on the shipments as originally routed.

(e) In executing the directions of the Commission and of such Agent provided for in this order, the common carriers involved shall proceed even though no contracts, agreements, or arrangements now exist between them with reference to the divisions of the rates of transportation applicable to said traffic; divisions shall be, during the time this order remains in force, those voluntarily agreed upon by and between said carriers; or upon failure of the carriers to so agree, said divisions shall be those hereafter fixed by the Commission in accordance with pertinent authority conferred upon it by the Interstate Commerce Act.

(f) Effective date: This order shall become effective at 12:01 a.m., July 23, 1963.

(g) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p.m., November 30, 1963, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended, or annulled.

It is further ordered, That this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement and by filing it with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D.C., July 22, 1963.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] CHARLES W. TAYLOR,
Agent.

[F.R. Doc. 63–7872; Filed, July 25, 1963; 8:52 a.m.]

CUMULATIVE CODIFICATION GUIDE—JULY

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PART II

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Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards

Test Fee Schedules

Title 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter II—National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

SUBCHAPTER A—TEST FEE SCHEDULES

REVISION OF SUBCHAPTER

Pursuant to authority contained in 15 U.S.C. 275a the following revision, effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, supersedes in its entirety Subchapter A, Chapter II, Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations previously issued.

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200	General.
201	Electricity.
202	Metrology.
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PART 200—GENERAL

Sec.	
200.1	Tests performed by the National Bureau of Standards.
200.2	Location of laboratories.

AUTHORITY: §§ 200.1 and 200.2 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interpret or apply sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

§ 200.1 Tests[1] performed by the National Bureau of Standards.

(a) *Statutory functions*. The National Bureau of Standards has been assigned the following functions (15 U.S.C. 271–282):

(1) The custody, maintenance, and development of the national standards of measurements together with the provision of calibration services related to these standards.

(2) The determination of physical constants and properties of materials.

(3) The development of methods for testing materials, mechanisms and structures and the testing of materials, supplies and equipment.

(4) Cooperation in the establishment of standard practices, incorporated in codes and specifications.

(5) Advisory services to Government agencies on scientific and technical problems.

(6) Invention and development of devices to serve special needs of the government.

The testing activities stem from the functions in subparagraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this paragraph. This schedule of fees lists the services that are available to the public.

(b) *Testing policy*. (1) The Bureau's principal emphasis is on those calibrations and other tests requiring such accuracy as can be obtained only by direct comparison with NBS standards. The public is urged to obtain secondary standardization services from qualified sources other than the National Bureau of Standards. Except in unusual circumstances calibrations and other tests are performed for the users of the equipment rather than for suppliers. Tests that the National Bureau of Standards undertakes are restricted to the following:

(i) Tests involving comparison of standards or instruments with NBS standards.

(ii) Tests of devices or materials to determine compliance with specifications or claims, only if the device or material is critical in national scientific or technical operations, and if suitable testing facilities are not available elsewhere.

(iii) Referee tests, to which subdivision (i) of this subparagraph does not apply, where private laboratories are unable to agree on the method of measurement, the results of tests, or the interpretation of these results: *Provided*, That the importance of the case justifies the test and that all parties agree in advance in writing to accept and abide by the findings of the National Bureau of Standards.

(iv) Cooperative tests with national or international standardizing organizations to develop standards or specifications of mutual interest.

(2) Tests of the following types are not made for private organizations or individuals:

(i) Tests of devices and materials regularly performed by commercial laboratories. (A Directory of Testing Laboratories, Commercial and Institutional, is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.)

(ii) Tests of secret processes, or of inadequately described materials, devices, or processes.

(iii) Tests whose objective is public relations, advertising or sales promotion.

(3) Requests for calibration of any equipment may be declined if, in the Bureau's opinion, the equipment is not suitable for use as a plant or laboratory standard. The National Bureau of Standards reserves the right to decline any request for testing, temporarily or permanently, if the tests would interfere with other activities deemed by the Director to be of greater importance.

(c) *Request for tests*. (1) Except for specific tests listed in the fee schedule a preliminary letter, stating clearly the tests desired, should be sent to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C., or to the National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo., as appropriate, prior to any shipment, to determine if and when and at which laboratory the Bureau can undertake the test. In general, the purpose of the test and the manner in which the results are to be used should be stated. A formal purchase order for the test should be sent prior to or at the time of shipment.

(2) A test number will be assigned by the Bureau to each item or group of items accepted, and this test number should be referred to in all subsequent communications. If the apparatus submitted has been previously calibrated by the Bureau, reference should be made in the letter or order to this test number.

(3) Acceptance of such orders does not imply acceptance of any provisions set forth in the purchase order contrary to the policy, practice or regulations of the National Bureau of Standards or the U.S. Government. (A statement to the effect that the National Bureau of Standards is an agency of the U.S. Government should satisfy other Government agencies with regard to compliance with Government regulations and executive orders.)

(d) *Packing, shipping, and insurance*. (1) Equipment sent to the Bureau must be properly packed by the applicant to minimize likelihood of damage in shipment and handling. Suggestions on packing and shipping are made in some sections of the fee schedule. In every case, the applicant should consider the nature of the equipment, pack it accordingly, and clearly label shipments containing fragile instruments or materials, glass, etc. The use of "security express" should be considered in shipping delicate instruments.

(2) Shipping charges both to and from the Bureau must be assumed by the applicant. It is generally impractical for the Bureau to prepay shipping charges and add this cost to the billing invoice. Return shipments are made by the Bureau in accordance with its judgment of the best method of shipping unless specific instructions are received. Such instructions should be clearly shown on the purchase order for the test. The Bureau cannot guarantee that instructions printed obscurely on the order will be followed. Parcel post shipments generally will be returned prepaid by the Bureau.

(3) When a test number has been assigned prior to shipment to the Bureau this number should be clearly marked on the shipping container. When a test number has not been assigned, an invoice, copy of the purchase order, or letter should be enclosed in the shipment to insure proper identification. The original purchase order should be forwarded to the National Bureau of Standards.

(4) The risk of loss or damage, either in shipment or in testing, must be assumed by the applicant. Any arrangements for insurance covering such risk must be made by the applicant, except that the Bureau will, in other than parcel post shipments, request the carrier to provide insurance coverage for a specified amount for return shipment if this is specified by the applicant on the face of the purchase order. If transit insurance is carried by the applicant this should be stated on the face of the purchase order, and in any case the purchase order should show the value of the equipment.

(e) *Identification*. The data reported in the Bureau's tests pertain only to the individual item or piece of apparatus tested. It is therefore essential that this piece be identified uniquely by an appropriate number or symbol. In most cases, the manufacturer's name and serial numbers are used. When such a number is lacking, the applicant should provide an alternative identifying mark. If none is found, the Bureau may apply an appropriate one, usually the Bureau's test number for which an additional charge may be made.

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[1] "Tests" as used herein includes calibrations.

(f) *Condition of apparatus.* All apparatus submitted for test must be in good operating condition. Repairs and adjustments should be attended to by the applicant prior to shipment. Apparatus not in good condition cannot be tested, nor can the Bureau undertake the repair or adjustment of any equipment, except by special arrangement. If it is evident that equipment has been abused or has not received proper care, a test ordinarily will not be conducted. If defects are found at the Bureau after a test has begun, this fact will be reported, the test may be terminated and a report issued summarizing such information as has been found, and a fee charged in accordance with the amount of work done.

(g) *Priority and time of test.* (1) In general, tests are undertaken in the order in which the requests are received, provided that the proper arrangements have been made and the information necessary for test performance has been received by the time the test is scheduled to start. When it is desired that apparatus be out of normal service for a minimum time, arrangements may in some cases be made in advance for the setting of a specific date for the test; in such cases shipment can then be made in accordance with this date.

(2) The time for the completion of tests depends on a number of factors. Some tests require considerable time in themselves, as is indicated in the fee schedules. The condition of submitted equipment, the test load in the Bureau's laboratories, and emergency work for the Government are other factors that enter into consideration. Time estimates made by the Bureau are therefore tentative.

(h) *Witnessing of tests.* The Bureau welcomes scientists and engineers who may wish to visit its laboratories and discuss test methods. However, visitors ordinarily will not be permitted to witness the actual carrying out of highly precise measurements because their presence introduces distraction that may lead to errors or delays. This policy may be waived in those cases where the visitor can be of service in setting up apparatus of a new or unusual nature, in the case of referee tests, or in other cases in which the legal validity of the result may require the presence of duly authorized witnesses.

(i) *Report of test.* Results of calibrations and other tests are issued as reports entitled "National Bureau of Standards Report of Calibration" or "National Bureau of Standards Report of Test," as appropriate. The report form used carries no special significance. Whenever formal certification is required by law, or to meet special conditions adjudged by the National Bureau of Standards to warrant it, a letter will be provided certifying that the particular item was received and calibrated or tested, and identifying the Report containing the results.

(j) *Use of test results.* (1) The results of tests are pertinent only to the particular device or specimen tested and their application to other items of the same lot or type may not be warranted and therefore is not authorized by the National Bureau of Standards. However, the Bureau may declare that an entire lot of nominally identical items does or does not meet stated requirements for acceptance on the basis of tests on a sample of instruments or objects drawn from the lot in accordance with an approved sampling procedure.

(2) The National Bureau of Standards does not "approve," "recommend," or "endorse" any proprietary product, or material as a class or group, and results reported by NBS shall not be used in advertising or sales promotion, or to indicate either explicitly or implicitly endorsement of the product or material by the National Bureau of Standards.

(k) *Fees.* (1) In accordance with 15 U.S.C. 271–282, fees are charged for all tests made for the public.

(2) This fee schedule is published subject to the above-mentioned basic act which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, from time to time, to make regulations regarding the payment of fees, the limits of tolerance to be obtained in standards submitted for verification and related matters.

(l) *Billing charges.* The minimum billing charge for any test request accepted by the Bureau is $5.00, unless otherwise indicated in a particular fee schedule. If apparatus is returned without testing a minimum charge of $5.00 may be made to cover handling. Fees for tests include the cost of preparation of an original report. Copies of reports ordinarily are not issued to other than the recipient of the original, and are not issued unless the applicant has shown a technical need for them. Copies of reports requested subsequent to the date of tests will be supplied at a cost of $1.00 each. All checks should be made payable to NBS, Department of Commerce.

§ 200.2 Location of laboratories.

The calibrations listed in Parts 201 (low frequency), 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 210, and 215 of this subchapter are performed in the laboratories of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington (25), D.C. Many of the calibrations listed in Part 201 of this subchapter can also be performed at the NBS Boulder laboratories, although in some cases only over limited ranges. Calibrations listed in Part 201 (high frequency) of this subchapter are performed by the Radio Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards at Boulder, Colorado. In general, electrical calibrations at frequencies higher than 30 kc/s are made at Boulder and those at lower frequencies are made either at Washington or at Boulder. Inquiries concerning calibrations (giving full details of ranges, frequencies, burdens, etc.) and shipment of apparatus should be directed in accordance with the foregoing. If apparatus is to be calibrated at both high and low frequencies, arrangements should be initiated with the Boulder laboratories. The cost of shipping the apparatus between laboratories will be billed to the applicant.

PART 201—ELECTRICITY

NOTE: The calibration service covered by this Part includes the determination of the corrections for standard electrical and electronic measuring apparatus and their range-extending auxiliaries used at power and audio frequencies (up to 30 kc/s), high frequencies (30 kc/s to 300 mc/s) and microwave frequencies (above 300 mc/s).

The National Bureau of Standards does not test, except occasionally for other agencies of the Federal Government, electrical devices or supplies not directly related to the field of measurement. Tests of power transformers, motors, generators, relays, wiring, appliances, etc., should not be requested.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

PRECISION WIRE-WOUND RESISTANCE STANDARDS AND APPARATUS

Sec.
201.100 General.
201.101 Precision standard resistors.
201.102 Precision resistance apparatus.

RESISTANCE STANDARDS OTHER THAN WIRE-WOUND

201.103 Multi-megohm resistance standards—except wire-wound.

INDUCTANCE AND CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENTS

201.104 Standard inductors.
201.105 Standard capacitors.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

201.201 Standard cells.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS

201.300 General.
201.301 Standard resistors for current measurements.
201.302 Volt boxes (fixed ratio voltage dividers).
201.303 AC–DC instruments and thermal converters (20 to 50,000 c/s, up to 50 amperes and 600 volts).
201.304 AC–DC wattmeters, single phase.
201.305 Watthour meters.
201.306 Current transformers.
201.307 Current transformer comparators (testing sets).

MAGNETIC MEASUREMENTS

201.400 General.
201.401 General magnetic measurements; normal induction and hysteresis.
201.402 Magnetic materials; A–C permeability and core loss.
201.403 Magnetic testing apparatus; mutual inductors, search coils and fluxmeters.

DIELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS

201.500 Dielectric constant and dissipation factor.

VOLTAGE RATIO AND HIGH VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

201.601 Voltage dividers.
201.602 Voltage transformers.
201.603 Voltage transformer comparators.
201.604 Kilovoltmeters.

HIGH FREQUENCY REGION

201.800 General.
201.801 Rf, rf-dc voltmeters, and thermal converters in frequency range of 30 kc to 400 Mc; from 0.2 to 500 volts.
201.802 Rf voltmeters and signal sources in the frequency range 30 kc to 900 Mc, from 1 microvolt to 0.1 volt.
201.803 Power meters, 30 kc/s to 400 Mc/s.
201.804 Impedance, 30 kc/s to 300 Mc/s.
201.805 Dissipative coaxial attenuators.
201.806 Waveguide below-cutoff (or piston) attenuators.
201.807 Coaxial directional couplers.

Sec.
201.808 Field strength meters, 30 cps to 1000 Mc.

MICROWAVE REGION

201.900 General.
201.901 Low level, continuous power measurements on waveguide bolometer mounts, bolometer - directional coupler combinations, and dry calorimeters.
201.902 Reflection coefficient magnitude measurement on waveguide reflectors (mismatches).
201.903 Frequency measurement on cavity wavemeters.
201.904 Attenuation measurements on attenuators.
201.905 Calibration of waveguide noise sources.

AUTHORITY: §§ 201.100 to 201.905 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

INVOLVING PRECISION WIRE-WOUND RESISTORS

§ 201.100 General.

In general, §§ 201.101 and 201.102 apply only to apparatus embodying the following essential features:

(a) The resistance material should have a low temperature coefficient, should not change its resistance appreciably with time, and for low-valued coils should have a small thermoelectric power against copper.

(b) All wire standard resistors and the more important section of resistance apparatus for use in d–c circuits should be wound on metal or ceramic supports, preferably in a single layer. Electrical connections to the resistance material should be brazed in all cases in which the total resistance is less than 1,000 ohms. The resistance material should be protected against oxidation and other chemical action and should be annealed or aged by baking after winding.

(c) Precision standard resistors should be so adjusted as to give an accuracy of at least 0.02 percent without corrections. Precision resistance apparatus should be adjusted within 0.05 percent of nominal value.

(d) Because comparatively rapid changes in resistance take place in new apparatus, it is not advisable to calibrate new or repaired apparatus until at least two months after the resistors have been annealed and adjusted. Precision apparatus, known to be new, will be held in the laboratory (in the absence of other instructions) for at least a month, when the measurements will be repeated to determine the drift in value, if any. No extra charge is made for these later measurements. Occasionally during the course of calibration it is discovered that the standard or instrument under observation is defective and in need of repair. In such instances the item in question will be rejected and a fee equal to the published fee, in whole or in part, will be assessed commensurate with the effort expended before the calibration was halted.

(e) Unless otherwise stated, the tests listed are generally made using a direct current of such magnitude as to cause only a negligible heating of the resistance material. Calibrations of standard resistors, bridges and decade resistors consist of determinations of the resistance of the standards or of the resistance of the elements of the bridges or similar apparatus from which values corresponding to all possible readings can be computed. Measurements of potentiometers consist of determinations from which the ratios of the resistances corresponding to all possible readings can be computed. Precision standard resistors are ordinarily measured at a temperature of 25° C., while resistance apparatus is measured at room temperatures, usually from 22° to 25° C.

(f) The National Bureau of Standards does not calibrate portable self-contained test equipment having relatively low accuracy such as portable potentiometers, resistance test sets, and double-bridge ohmmeters. The accuracy of these devices is such that a complete detailed determination of corrections is not economically feasible. Apparatus of this type may be spot-checked by measuring known voltages or resistances with them. Adequate calibration services of this type can be obtained from a number of commercial testing laboratories.

§ 201.101 Precision standard resistors.

Standards of 10 ohms and less of the precision type provided with amalgamated current terminals and designed for oil immersion must be of the four-terminal type, that is, must have both current and potential terminals. The resistance of standards having nominal values in the range 0.0001 ohm to 100,000 ohms will usually be given to the nearest 0.0001 percent in terms of the calibrating unit (the legal unit) maintained by the National Bureau of Standards with a group of one-ohm standard resistors. Each report of calibration will state the accuracy of the reported value at the time of calibration. This accuracy will vary from 0.0001 percent for Thomas-type one-ohm standards to 0.002 percent for resistors of nominal value 0.001 ohm. Additional information regarding standard resistors may be found on the back of the report of calibration.

Item	Description	Fee
201.101a	Determination of resistance in oil bath at 25° C. For all standards having resistances in the range 0.0001 to 100,000 ohms, inclusive, provided they are adjusted within 0.05 percent of a nominal value which is itself a decimal multiple (or submultiple) of 1 ohm	$32.00
201.101b	Determination of resistance in oil bath at 25° C. For odd-valued standards not falling within the scope of item 201.101a	47.00
201.101c	Measurement of resistance in oil bath at 20, 25, and 30° C., and determination of temperature coefficient. Such measurements are made only when it is shown that the small changes in resistance resulting from necessary variations of the temperature from 25° C. are of importance	115.00
201.101z	For special calibrations not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making a calibration.	

§ 201.102 Precision resistance apparatus.

Corrections pertinent to apparatus of suitable quality submitted under this section will ordinarily be reported to a number of significant figures so chosen that normal variation of ambient conditions within the stated bounds of test conditions will not affect the corrections by more than a few units in the last place reported. Calibrations will be made at room temperature, usually 22° to 25° C.

Item	Description	Fee
201.102a	Precision decade and plug boxes. For decades not exceeding 10,000 ohms per step:	
	(1) First point in each box	$15.00
	(2) Each additional point in same resistance box	5.00
201.102b	Megohm box, 10 sections each 100,000 ohms	145.00
201.102c	Wire-wound 0.1 to 100 megohm boxes with 10 equal sections—calibration with all sections in parallel	47.00
201.102d–1	Precision Wheatstone bridges	385.00
201.102d–2	Calorimetric bridges of all kinds	520.00
201.102e	Potentiometers, minimum steps 10 microvolts or more	220.00
201.102f	Potentiometers, minimum steps less than 10 microvolts	410.00
201.102g	Kelvin bridge ratio box	160.00
201.102h	Double ratio set for Kelvin bridge, with double set of fixed and variable arms	465.00
201.102i–1	Four dial precision resistive voltage divider	260.00
201.102i–2	Five dial precision resistive voltage divider	320.00
201.102i–3	Six dial precision resistive voltage divider or universal ratio set	350.00
201.102z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the tests.	

RESISTANCE STANDARDS OTHER THAN WIRE-WOUND

§ 201.103 Multi-megohm resistance standards—except wire-wound.

Measurements made on resistors submitted under this section are accurate to 0.1 percent at the time of test if nominal values are in the range 10^6 to 10^{12} ohms; for higher-valued resistors the accuracy is 0.5 percent. In order that the reported results be of significance it is necessary that standards submitted for tests be made of suitable materials processed in such a manner that resistance values do not change rapidly with time. They should be so constructed and treated that the effect of relative humidity is minimized. The resistance of these standards usually depends on the magnitude of the applied voltage; the test voltage should therefore be specified. Each resistor should have an identifying number engraved on, or permanently attached to it.

Item	Description	Fee
201.103a	Determination of resistance of a resistor at 1 voltage (1.5 to 250 volts) at room temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50% R.H. or less) when the resistor has a nominal value between 10^6 and 10^{10} ohms	$25.00
201.103b	Determination of resistance of a resistor at 1 voltage (1.5 to 250 volts) at standard laboratory temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50% R.H. or less) when the resistance is higher than 10^{10} ohms but the current involved is not less than 10^{-12} ampere	40.00

Item	Description	Fee
201.103c	Determination of resistance of a resistor at each voltage (1.5 to 250 volts) at standard laboratory temperature (23° C.) and humidity (50% R.H. or less) when the current involved is less than 10^{-12} ampere but not less than 10^{-13} ampere	$50.00
201.103z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the test.	

INDUCTANCE AND CAPACITANCE MEASUREMENTS

NOTE: Tests at radio frequencies are performed at the NBS Boulder Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado.

§ 201.104 Standard inductors.

(a) Inductors for use in a–c bridges are ordinarily tested at 100, 400, 1,000, or 10,000 cps at a room temperature of 23° C. and a relative humidity of 50 percent or less. Measurements at 10,000 cps are limited to standard inductors of value 0.1 henry or less. Most inductors used at 60 cps can be tested at 100 cps since the variation of inductance with frequency in this range is usually negligible. Purchase orders should state which frequency or frequencies are to be used for calibration purposes. A metal encased standard is calibrated with the case connected to the "low" terminal of the inductor unless other conditions are specified. Variable inductors used as circuit elements in laboratory set-ups are low-accuracy devices which do not come within the purview of the schedule and should not be submitted for calibration. "Q" values are not supplied for inductors calibrated under this schedule. Inductors intended for use as "Q" standards at radio frequencies should be referred to the Boulder Laboratories. Mutual inductors used in magnetic testing for calibrating ballistic galvanometers should be calibrated with direct current under item 201.403a.

(b) Accuracy: Inductance values and accuracy statements given in reports of calibration depend upon two factors: (1) The accuracy of the comparison of the client's inductor with the NBS working standards of inductance; (2) the uncertainty in the derivation of the unit of inductance which is embodied in the NBS working standards. In general, inductance values will be given to as many significant figures as are justified at the time of measurement. The accuracy figure given in each report of calibration takes into account factors (1) and (2) stated above and will vary from 0.02 percent to 0.2 percent depending upon the nominal value of the inductor and the frequency of the test current employed.

(c) Inductors can usually be shipped safely express but should be carefully packed to avoid damage to the coil fastenings and terminals.

Item	Description	Fee
201.104a	Determination of self or mutual inductance of a fixed inductor with non-magnetic core at one frequency, 100, 400, 1,000, or 10,000 cps	$30.00
201.104b	Determination at an additional frequency 100, 400, 1,000, or 10,000 cps, on an inductor tested under 201.104a	$20.00
201.104z	For special calibrations not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the calibration.	

§ 201.105 Standard capacitors.

(a) Calibrations are ordinarily performed at 65, 100, 400, 1,000 and 10,000 cps with an ambient temperature of about 23° C. and a relative humidity of 50 percent or less.

(b) The accuracy stated in the report of calibration is determined in part by the accuracy of the NBS measurements and in part by the performance characteristics of the capacitor itself and is sufficiently broad to allow for variations in the stray capacitance at the connectors, variations in temperature of a few degrees C., considerable variation in relative humidity and atmospheric pressure, and frequency deviations of a few percent from the stated test conditions. Over the above frequency range, and in the capacitance range from 0.001 pf to 100 μf, the available accuracy usually lies in the range 0.002 percent to 0.5 percent.

(c) The capacitance value given is the equivalent parallel capacitance. In general a determination of the equivalent parallel conductance with high accuracy is not feasible; however, for solid dielectric capacitors an approximate value is given without additional charge.

(d) Continuously adjustable ("variable") capacitors are no longer calibrated by the National Bureau of Standards.

(e) In applying the following schedule to decade capacitance boxes the first entry (201.105a) applies to a determination of the zero capacitance and conductance of the box (all dials set at zero). The second entry applies to the determination of the capacitance and conductance added to the circuit when any one dial is advanced from zero to a specified setting, and at the frequency used in determining zero capacitance. For measurements at additional frequencies the schedule is applied in the same manner i.e., the higher fee is used for the first point (zero calibration) at the new frequency, and the lower fee applies to additional points at that frequency.

Item	Description	Fee
201.105a	Determination of either direct or grounded capacitance of a fixed capacitor or 1 section of a subdivided capacitor, with alternating current at 1 frequency from those listed above (201.105)	$35.00
201.105b	Determination of either direct or grounded capacitance of each additional point on the same subdivided capacitor submitted under item 201.105a	12.00
201.105z	For special calibrations not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the calibration.	

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

§ 201.201 Standard cells.

(a) Unsaturated standard cells will be accepted for calibration by the National Bureau of Standards only from public utilities and others having operations of such a nature as to require calibrations by the National Bureau of Standards.

(b) Unsaturated cells normally require about two weeks for a complete calibration. The cells are kept in a thermally insulated cabinet and readings of their emf are taken daily for a period of ten days after the values have become reasonably constant. If the emf continues to fluctuate, or is unusually low, or if the cell shows other abnormal indications the nature of the failure is stated. Unsaturated cells are not likely to be injured by normal transportation (mail or express), if they are carefully packed. Shipment during very cold weather should be avoided because of the possible hazard from freezing.

(c) Saturated cells should be transported by messenger because they should never be inverted nor tipped more than 45°. In order that the reported values are of the highest accuracy the emfs of saturated cells are measured while they are kept 6 to 8 weeks in an NBS temperature-controlled oil bath or in their own thermo-regulated air bath.

Item	Description	Fee
201.201a	Cadmium standard cell (unsaturated type), determination of electromotive force with accuracy of 0.01 percent	$29.00
201.201b	Cadmium standard cell (saturated type), measurement of the first cell of a group at a fixed temperature of 28° C., in thermostatically controlled oil bath or at a fixed temperature in a thermoregulated air bath	58.00
201.201c	Each additional saturated cell of a group	29.00
201.201d	Cadmium standard cell (saturated type), measurement of the first cell of a group at any temperature between 20° C. and 35° C., except 28° C., in a thermostatically controlled oil bath	71.00
201.201e	Each additional cell of a group (at temperatures between 20° C. and 35° C., except 28° C., in a thermostatically controlled oil bath)	34.00
201.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS

§ 201.300 General.

(a) Indicating (pointer-and-scale) instruments should be calibrated quite frequently with d–c standards and ac–dc transfer instruments, or with stable d–c or a–c sources which are calibrated periodically in this way. Suitable standards and transfer instruments are now readily available commercially. Because of the necessity of frequent tests, a single d–c or a–c calibration of an indicating instrument has little permanent value. Thus in this category NBS ordinarily accepts for calibration only rms ac–dc instruments and thermal converters of 0.1 percent rated accuracy or better, for ac–dc difference tests only.

(b) NBS ac–dc difference tests consist of determination of the difference between quantities (current, voltage, or power) required to give the same response (output) of an instrument or thermal converter on alternating current and on reversed direct current, as evaluated by comparison with an NBS ac–dc transfer standard. The alternating quantity, Q_a, required for a given response of the instrument or converter is then: $Q_a = Q_d\ (1+S)$ where Q_d is the average quantity required for this response on reversed direct current, as determined by d–c standards, and S is the small fractional ac–dc difference. Usually NBS ac–dc difference tests are made on each range of the instrument or converter. The differences depend on the ratios of the reactances of the components, and increase with frequency, but are small and relatively permanent over the rated frequency range of a well-designed instrument. Therefore, NBS tests are normally made only at the upper rated frequency on each range and at the lower rated frequency on one range. Ordinarily, the tests need not be repeated at intervals of less than five years, and then only if the instrument is to be used over the upper part of its frequency range.

§ 201.301 Standard resistors for current measurements.

(a) *Calibration.* NBS normally calibrates only resistors of 0.04 percent accuracy or better. Test results for suitable standard resistors for current measurements are usually reported to an accuracy of 0.01 percent.

(b) *Design.* A standard resistor for current measurements is a 4-terminal resistor, for which the resistance is defined as the ratio of the open-circuit potential difference between the potential terminals to the current through the current terminals. The resistance value will be definite and reproducible only if the current flow-pattern at the potential terminals is completely reproduced. This flow-pattern should be fixed by resistor design to be independent of the way in which current is introduced at the current terminals and of the location of leads on the potential terminals. In some instances where this has not been done the type and location of connections to the current terminals can be specified adequately to fix the flow-pattern at the potential terminals.

(c) *High-current resistors.* (1) Resistors for high currents (above about 1,000 amperes) require considerable power, so that their temperature rise between low and rated current, and the resulting change in resistance, will depend not only on their design, including means provided for dissipating heat, but also on the connecting bus bars and their junctions to the resistor. Bus bars of generous cross-section may carry away a significant part of the heat generated in the resistor; inadequate bus bars may actually contribute to the heating of the resistor. In addition, contact resistance at the points of connection to the bus bars, unless carefully minimized, may contribute appreciably to the heating. (Contact resistance of bolted connections depends on area of contact, cleanness of surfaces, and pressure.) Resistance determinations made in the laboratory at rated current may therefore be of little value because the working temperature conditions cannot be duplicated. The best experimental procedure to use in such cases is to place the standard in a temperature-controlled enclosure and measure its resistance with a comparatively low test current when it is heated uniformly to temperatures approximately that at which it will operate in service (201.301 d and e). From data at two or more elevated temperatures, combined with that at room temperature, a curve can be plotted from which the resistance at the operating temperature can be read, provided this temperature is determined by the user with the resistor under the actual operating conditions.

(2) Changes in resistance may also result from strains in the resistance element produced by mechanical forces incidental to clamping the resistor connections, as well as from inherent internal expansion constraints on resistor parts, or forces from the magnetic field produced by the current.

(d) *Test schedule.* Resistors when first submitted for test should be tested with about 20 percent of rated current and with full rated current; normally when resubmitted for test, determinations need be made only with 20 percent of rated current; once stability is proved, the resistor need not be recalibrated at intervals of less than two years.

Item	Description	Fee
201.301a–1	Initial determination of resistance of a single-range resistor or one range of a multirange resistor, at 30 percent rated current or less (current rating not to exceed 300 amperes)	$44.00
201.301a–2	Same as a–1 except current rating above 300 amperes but not to exceed 1,000 amperes	74.00
201.301b	Determination of resistance on another range of a multirange resistor, at 30 percent rated current or less (current rating not to exceed 300 amperes)	16.00
201.301c	Test according to item 201.301a or 201.301b having been made, for an additional determination at another test current (not to exceed 1,000 amperes)	22.00
201.301d	Additional determination of resistance at temperatures above room temperature at a current not greater than 30 percent rated, for first elevated temperature	74.00
201.301e	Additional determination of resistance of each additional elevated temperature, at a current not greater than 30 percent rated	18.00
201.301f	Twenty determinations of resistances corresponding to 9 plug positions and 11 slider positions of an adjustable low resistance standard, at 30 amperes	220.00
201.301z	For determinations of resistance at currents larger than 1,000 amperes and requiring unusual setups or procedures, and for special tests not covered by the above schedule advance arrangements must be made. Fees for such tests will depend upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.302 Volt boxes (fixed ratio voltage dividers).

A volt box is a resistive voltage divider used to extend the range of the voltage measured by a potentiometer. Its ratio for any range is obtained by dividing the voltage across its input terminals by the open-ciruit voltage across the section to be connected to the potentiometer.

(a) *Calibration.* NBS normally calibrates only volt boxes for which the maker's stated ratio accuracy is 0.04 percent or better. Values of ratio are normally reported to an accuracy of 0.005 percent.

(b) *Humidity effects.* The insulating structure of a volt box is equivalent to a network of high resistances in parallel with one or more of its wire-wound precision resistance elements. Thus, changes in insulation resistance as a result of variations in surface or volume moisture may affect the ratios. Such ratio changes are normally less on low than on high ratios. This effect can be reduced or eliminated by constructions which provide built-in guard electrodes, maintained at appropriate potentials. Another effect of humidity is to produce changes in the values of the precision wire-wound resistors. The magnitude of this effect varies with coil construction and with wire size and coating. Because humidity effects may reach equilibrium only after days (or even weeks), it is recommended that laboratory humidity be held continuously at or below 50 percent.

(c) *Ambient temperature and self-heating effects.* Changes in ambient temperature should have little effect on ratio if all the resistance elements have the same temperature coefficient. However, self-heating as a result of sustained operation may significantly change the ratios because of unequal temperature rise in the various resistors. The magnitude of this effect depends on construction and coil arrangement, and on the power dissipated. It should: (1) Be less for low than for high ranges, (2) be greater for volt boxes that require higher current at rated voltage, (3) increase approximately with the square of the applied voltage, and (4) be entirely negligible at 20 percent of rated voltage on all ranges.

(d) *Suggested test schedule.* (1) Volt boxes should be tested at rated voltage. The first calibration test should also include a test at 20 percent rated voltage on one or more of the higher ranges, which are preferably selected by NBS. The equilibrium values at 20 and 100 percent rated voltage may be used to estimate the magnitude of the self-heating effects for the various ranges. Tests having once been made at 20 and 100 percent rated voltage, subsequent determinations need be made only at rated voltage, since the self-heating effect should not change with time.

(2) Once stability has been established, a volt box should not require recalibration at intervals less than two years.

Item	Description	Fee
201.302a–1	Determination of ratio on 1 range at rated voltage, not to exceed 1,500 volts, and at a ratio not to exceed 5,000/1	$67.00
201.302a–2	Determination as in (1) above except ratio not to exceed 10,000/1	100.00
201.302b	Determination of ratio at rated voltage on an additional range	16.00
201.302c	Determination at a reduced voltage on a range tested in 201.302a or b	9.00
201.302d	Test per range, at rated voltage, of a multi-range Guarded Standard voltage divider. (Design similar to that described in NBS RP1419.) Value normally reported to an accuracy of 0.001 percent	20.00

Item	Description	Fee
201. 302z	For tests on volt boxes not covered by the above schedule advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.303 AC–DC instruments and thermal converters (20 to 50,000 c/s, up to 50 amperes and 600 volts).

Ordinarily only rms ac–dc instruments or converters of 0.1 percent rated accuracy or better are accepted for test, which consist of ac–dc difference determinations by the procedures of items 201.303 a to c. See § 201.300.

Item	Description	Fee
201.303a	Initial determination of ac-dc difference of an instrument or converter at one applied voltage or current, frequency from 20 c/s through 50,000 c/s	$33. 00
201.303b	Each additional determination of ac-dc difference of the same instrument, converter, or set of converters, frequency from 20 c/s through 20,000 c/s	10. 00
201.303c	Each additional determination of ac-dc difference of the same instrument, converter, or set of converters, ffrequency from 20,000 c/s through 50,000 c/s	20. 00
201.303z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test. For tests at higher voltages see 201.604.	

§ 201.304 AC–DC wattmeters, single phase (20 to 2,000 c/s, up to 15 amperes and 500 volts).

Ordinarily only single-phase ac–dc wattmeters of 0.1 percent rated accuracy or better are accepted for test, which consist of ac–dc difference determinations by the procedures of items 201.304 a to c. See § 201.300. Unless otherwise specified, these tests are made at 2 scale points at 0.5 power factor on a base range and 1 scale point at other combinations of ranges, followed by tests at unity power factor at 1 scale point on one or more ranges, depending upon the results obtained.

Item	Description	Fee
201.304a	Determination of the difference between the reading on reversed direct current and the reading on alternating current at the first scale point at which this difference is determined, at currents not to exceed 10 amperes	$44. 00
201.304b	Determination of this difference at 1 scale point on an additional range, frequency, or power factor, at currents not to exceed 10 amperes	16. 00
201.304c	Determination at each additional scale point with the same combination of range, frequency, and power factor, at currents not to exceed 10 amperes	7. 00
201.304z	For frequencies greater than 70 c/s and for special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.305 Watthour meters.

Except under unusual circumstances, only portable standard watthour meters (rotating standards) will be accepted for test. Tests consist of determinations of the percentage registration of the meter "as received". If meters are to be cleaned and adjusted this must be done before they are submitted for test. NBS does not undertake the cleaning and adjustment of meters and does not knowingly begin tests on faulty meters. Before tests can be started the test conditions must be completely specified by the user as to current and voltage ranges to be tested, frequency, applied voltage and current, and power factor. A guide listing a limited yet adequate schedule of tests is available at no charge. Test voltages should be chosen from the following values: 1, 2, or 4 times 110, 115, 120, 125, and 130 volts. Test current should be chosen from the following values: 1, 10, or 100 times 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.75, 4, 5, 7.5 amperes (but not to exceed 100 amperes). Tests at other voltages or currents or at power factors other than 1.0 and 0.5 current lagging, will be considered as special tests, because rearrangements of circuits are required. (See 201.305z.) Unless otherwise specified, test runs on portable standard watthour meters (rotating standards) are approximately 100 seconds duration. The meters are energized for at least 30 minutes at rated voltage and current on one range before starting the test.

Item	Description	Fee
201.305a	Test at 60 c/s on one combination of range, applied voltage, and power factor, at not more than five current loads	$54. 00
201.305b	Additional test on the same or an additional combination of range, applied current, voltage, and power factor	8. 00
201.305c	Test of one or two additional meters simultaneously with first, under the same conditions as 201.305a, per meter	28. 00
201.305d	Test of each additional meter simultaneously with the first, under the same conditions as 201.305b, per meter	4. 00
201.305z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the time required for the test.	

§ 201.306 Current transformers.

(a) Calibration: NBS normally calibrates only current transformers of high quality for use as reference standards. NBS may decline requests for tests which are not to be used for establishing or checking a reference standard. If the transformer quality is stated in terms of ASA accuracy classes, calibration will normally be limited to transformers stated to be in the 0.3 percent class for one or more ASA burdens. NBS equipment is primarily designed for testing current transformers whose rated secondary current is five amperes. Results obtained at frequencies near 60 c/s will normally be reported to an accuracy of 0.05 percent in ratio and 1 minute in phase angle. However, in some instances the ratio can be reported to an accuracy of 0.02 percent and the phase angle to 0.5 minute.

(b) Test information: Tests cannot be started until information is furnished concerning the following conditions: (1) test frequency, (2) secondary test currents, (3) secondary burdens, (4) ranges to be tested. It is customary to make tests at secondary currents of 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 amperes.

(c) Transformer burden:

(1) Current transformers should be tested with burdens equivalent to the impedances imposed when the transformer is used as a reference standard. Inclusion of tests at ASA burdens is not recommended. The burdens listed in the American Standard for Instrument Transformers, C–57.13, are for rating purposes only and differ from the instrument burdens imposed on a reference standard. Large errors in measurement can result if the values of ratio and phase angle obtained with an ASA burden are used for the transformer when it supplies only an instrument burden.

(2) Preferably the burden should be specified in terms of the measured resistance and inductance, including the leads to connect the instruments to the secondary of the transformer. If this measurement cannot be made conveniently, it will suffice in most cases to state the name of the maker, the type, range and serial number of each instrument used in the burden, and the length and size of the wire of the leads used in the secondary circuit. Alternatively the burden may be stated in terms of the volt-amperes and power factor of the secondary circuit at the test frequency.

(3) The test equipment regularly used at NBS imposes a minimum test burden of about 0.16 ohm with a minimum inductance of about $10\mu h$. (If the burden inductance is larger than $10\mu h$, the minimum resistance is increased above 0.16 ohm.) Special test equipment and procedures must be used for burdens lower than 0.16, ohm, so that advance arrangements must be made and higher fees must be charged. In planning for the tests of a transformer it is therefore desirable to select a low burden, but one larger than this minimum, preferably not less than 0.2 ohm. The required total may be made up by incorporating resistance in the leads to the instruments.

(d) Multi-range current transformers, in which the same sections of primary windings are used in series and in parallel, usually have phase angles and ratio factors which are equal on the several ranges to within the accuracy needed for almost any measurement purpose. Hence a test at six values of secondary current on one range is nearly always sufficient to determine the characteristics of the transformer. Further tests, often made at 0.5 and 5 secondary amperes on each additional range, merely serve as a safeguard by means of which mistakes in winding may be detected. When the various ranges of a multi-range transformer are obtained by taps on either winding, this relation does not necessarily hold, particularly in the case of secondary taps; and tests in addition to the initial six-point test on one range should be made, using two values of secondary current on each of the ranges so obtained. Transformers of some designs, however, show very little difference in ratio factor and phase angle on the various ranges, and the Bureau should be consulted before tests on a large number of ranges are requested.

(e) Demagnetization: Unless otherwise specified, current transformers will be demagnetized before being tested. If it is desired to have a transformer tested as submitted (without demagnetization), this fact should be specifically stated.

(f) Test limitation at frequencies greater than 60 c/s: At 400 c/s, the maximum current range for which tests are made is about 200 amperes and the phase angle values are normally reported to an accuracy of 3 minutes; at 800 c/s there is a further reduction in the current range and accuracy. If the burdens at these higher frequencies are specified in terms of volt-amperes and power factor, the frequency for which these values are stated must be clearly indicated so that the proper burden resistance and inductance can be duplicated.

(g) Recalibration: At room temperature the ratio and phase angle under a specified test condition should be repeatable unless the core is magnetized. Once stability has been demonstrated a current transformer should not require recalibration at intervals less than five years.

Item	Description	Fee
201.306a–1	Determinations of the ratio and phase angle of a current transformer on one range at 1 frequency and 1 burden (not less than 0.2 ohm resistance) at not more than 6 values of secondary current, namely, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 amperes unless otherwise specified; primary current not to exceed 500 amperes	$87.00
201.306a–2	Same as a–1 except primary current greater than 500 amperes but not to exceed 8,000 amperes	115.00
201.306b–1	Determinations of the ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary current on an additional combination of frequency, range, and burden (not less than 0.2 ohm resistance); primary current not to exceed 500 amperes	18.00
201.306b–2	Same as b–1 except primary current greater than 500 amperes but not to exceed 8,000 amperes	26.00
201.306c	Determinations of ratio and phase angle at an additional value of secondary current with the same combination of frequency, range and burden used in 201.306 a or b, primary current not to exceed 8,000 amperes	9.00
201.306z	For tests of current transformers at frequencies other than 25, 50, or 60 c/s, or with burdens less than 0.2 ohm resistance, or with primary currents greater than 8,000 amperes, and for special tests not covered by the above schedule advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.307 Current transformer comparators (testing sets).

Item	Description	Fee
201.307a	Determination of the values of current ratio and phase angle for settings of the dials of a current transformer comparator for 60 c/s (not exceeding 13 points on ratio dial and 15 on phase angle dial)	$265.00
201.307b	Determination according to 201.307a having been made, for 10 determinations at 25 c/s or for determinations on the second range of a double range comparator	40.00
201.307z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending upon the nature of the test.	

Magnetic Measurements

§ 201.400 General.

(a) A general discussion of magnetic principles and methods used in magnetic testing is given in NBS Circular 456, Magnetic Testing, issued in 1946. Copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., price 10 cents.

(b) Tests in this field are for the most part made on samples which serve as standards to coordinate work in various laboratories and thus secure uniformity in commercial testing. For this purpose it is essential that the standard bars be very uniform in their magnetic properties. The National Bureau of Standards does not normally make routine acceptance tests of magnetic materials unless these specimens are to be used, at least temporarily, as standards. The standard dimensions of magnetic test specimens are given in §§ 201.401 and 201.402. It is occasionally possible to test specimens of unusual materials or shapes where the services of the National Bureau of Standards are needed in the development of new test procedures which are likely to be of importance in the industry. In such cases a full understanding of the problem should be developed by correspondence, or preferably by a visit which will permit direct discussion between the engineers concerned and our staff.

§ 201.401 General magnetic measurements; normal induction and hysteresis.

Specimens submitted for test should be of rectangular cross section, width not to exceed 3.0 cm (1⅛ in.); thickness not to exceed 1.0 cm (⅜ in.); for magnetizing forces from 0 to 300 or 0 to 5,000 oersteds, length to be not less than 25.4 cm (10 in.); for magnetizing forces in the range 100 to 5,000 oersteds, length to be not less than 7 cm (2⅝ in.). Specimens whose permeability is not greater than 4 may be of circular cross section, diameter not to exceed 1.27 cm (½ in.) but in any event cross-sectional area must be not less than 0.2 sq. cm (0.031 sq. in.).

Item	Description	Fee
201.401a	Determination of data for normal induction curve in the range 0–300 oersteds	$50.00
201.401b	Determination of data for normal induction curve in the range 100–5,000 oersteds	50.00
201.401c	Determination of data for normal induction curve in the range 0–5,000 oersteds	90.00
201.401d	Determination of data for demagnetization curve, 1 value of magnetizing force	60.00
201.401e	Same as 201.401d, each additional value of maximum magnetizing force	40.00
201.401f	Determination of permeability for specimens whose permeability is less than 4; first specimen	20.00
201.401g	Each additional specimen submitted at the same time	10.00
201.401z	For examination of material found to be unsuitable for test, or for special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent on the cost of such examination or special test.	

§ 201.402 Magnetic materials; A–C permeability and core loss.

Test specimens should consist of the proper number of strips 3 cm (1 3/16 in.) wide and either 28 cm (11 1/32 in.) to 30.5 cm (12 in.), or 50 cm (19 11/16 in.) long prepared in accordance with the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials, A–34.

Item	Description	Fee
201.402a	Determination of total core loss at 60 c/s at 1 value of maximum induction	$45.00
201.402b	Same as 201.402a, each additional value of maximum induction	15.00
201.402c	Determination of a-c permeability at 60 c/s at 1 value of maximum induction	45.00
201.402d	Same as 201.402c each additional value of maximum induction	15.00
201.402z	For examination of material found to be unsuitable for test, or for special tests not covered by the above schedule. fees will be charged dependent on the cost of such examination or special test.	

§ 201.403 Magnetic testing apparatus; mutual inductors, search coils, and fluxmeters.

Item	Description	Fee
201.403a	Determination of mutual induction by direct current	$30.00
201.403b	Same as 201.403a, each additional inductor submitted at the same time or each additional value for variable or tapped inductors	15.00
201.403c	Determination of the area-turns of a search coil, first coil	35.00
201.403d	Each additional search coil submitted at the same time	20.00
201.403e	Calibration of fluxmeter at not more than 5 points on 1 range	45.00
201.403f	Calibration of fluxmeter at 1 scale point on an additional range	10.00
201.403g	Calibration of Standard Magnets	30.00–70.00
201.403z	For examination of apparatus unsuitable for test, or for special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent on the cost of such examination or special test.	

Dielectric Measurements

§ 201.500 Dielectric constant and dissipation factor.

In general, NBS will make tests of insulating and dielectric properties of materials only on: (1) Specimens of known composition of pure materials for which values are considered of use by the Bureau, or by other government agencies; and (2) dielectric reference standards made from materials exhibiting reproducible behavior under specified environmental conditions (such as humidity), when such standards are needed for improving methods of measurement. Measurements are not made on the effective insulation resistances, dielectric constant or dissipation factor of structures and assemblies of insulation, or on electric breakdown generally. Inquiries giving comprehensive information regarding any tests desired from low frequencies up to 30 kc/s should be directed to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C. Inquiries concerning tests above 30 kc/s should be addressed to the National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colorado.

Voltage Ratio and High Voltage Measurements

NOTE: See § 201.102 for information relative to the calibration of resistive voltage dividers with direct current. See § 201.302 for information relative to the calibration of volt boxes.

§ 201.601 Voltage dividers.

(a) The calibration of ratio devices such as voltage dividers need not be referred to the national standards of inductance or resistance or to any other national standard. However, methods and equipment are available at NBS for the measurement of alternating-voltage ratios with high accuracy, and a routine calibration service for first quality decade inductive voltage dividers is provided. Inductive voltage dividers which incorporate a resistive divider as a fine adjustment are not accepted for calibration.

(b) The largest contribution to instability in inductive voltage dividers often arises in the decade switches. Variable contact resistance in these switches sometimes affects the stability of voltage-ratio measurements to a significant extent but is most evident by its effect on the phase angle. When a decade inductive divider exhibits large changes in phase angle on repeated measurements after the switches have been disturbed, the divider should no longer be considered satisfactory for use as a standard of voltage ratio.

(c) Corrections for the separate decades of an inductive divider, in general, cannot be simply combined; however, the correction to a step setting of one of the higher decades is usually independent of the setting of the lowest decades. Stray impedances must be fixed by connecting the case to the divider at one point; and unless otherwise specified, the case will be connected to one of the common terminals. Calibration intervals of three years should be satisfactory for good quality inductive voltage dividers which have not been abused.

(d) Decade inductive voltage dividers are calibrated at NBS by a comparison method using as a working standard a well-constructed inductive divider which has previously been calibrated by capacitance-ratio methods. The comparison method is simple and convenient and can be used in other laboratories for the rapid calibration of other voltage dividers. Accordingly, it is recommended that, in general, only one divider from a laboratory be submitted to NBS for calibration and that other dividers be calibrated by a comparison method using it as a standard.

Item	Description	Fee
201.601a	Determination of the ratio and phase angle of an inductive voltage divider for each setting of each of the three highest decades (all decades except the one under test being set to 0) and for two arbitrary settings of all decades at one frequency (100, 400 or 1,000 c/s) and with an input voltage not exceeding 150v rms	$115.00
201.601z	Determinations of the ratios and phase angles of resistive or capacitive voltage dividers and of inductive voltage dividers beyond those covered in 201.601a are handled on a special test basis, and advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 201.602 Voltage transformers.

(a) *Acceptance.* NBS normally accepts voltage transformers for calibration only if they are suitable for use as reference standards. Results of tests at or near 60 c/s will normally be reported to 0.01 percent in ratio and 1 minute in phase angle.

(b) *Test information.* Tests cannot be started until information is furnished concerning the following test conditions; (1) test frequency, (2) secondary test voltages, (3) secondary burdens, (4) ranges to be tested.

(c) *Transformer burdens.* The ratio and phase angle of a voltage transformer vary linearly with secondary current under conditions of constant voltage, frequency, and power factor within its rating. Hence, if values of ratio and phase angle are determined on open circuit (zero burden) and at one burden having a particular power factor, values at other current burdens with the same power factor (and at the same voltage and frequency) can be found by linear interpolation. If the ratio and phase angle of a voltage transformer are known both on open circuit (zero burden) and at a single unity power-factor burden, the ratio and phase angle for any burden within its rating at any power factor (at the same voltage and frequency) can be computed with sufficient accuracy for many measurement purposes by the following formulas:

$$F=F_0+\frac{I}{I_1}[(F_1-F_0)\cos\Phi+(\gamma_0-\gamma_1)\sin\Phi],$$

and

$$\gamma=\gamma_0+\frac{I}{I_1}[(F_1-F_0)\sin\Phi-(\gamma_0-\gamma_1)\cos\Phi].$$

Where I_1 and I are the secondary currents at the known unity power factor burden and the desired burden, respectively; F_0, F_1, and F are the ratio correction factors at zero burden, the known unity power-factor burden and the desired burden, respectively; γ_0, γ_1, and γ are the corresponding phase angles in radians; and cos Φ is the power factor of the desired burden (Φ being taken as positive for inductive burdens). The following conversion factors apply:

1 minute = 0.000291 radian
1 radian = 3438 minutes

The "standard burdens" of the ASA Standard for Instrument Transformers (C57.13) are for rating purposes only, and are not recommended for use as test burdens in calibrating a voltage transformer for use as a reference standard. Values of ratio and phase angle at any ASA burden can be computed with sufficient accuracy for rating purposes by using the above formulas. The test burdens recommended are stated in items 201.602 a, b, or c below. In these items, the instrument burden "to be specified by the user", should preferably be the burden with which the transformer will be used as a reference standard, in the test circuit, and may be stated either in terms of volt-amperes and power factor at a specified voltage and frequency, or the resistance and reactance of the test circuit elements.

(d) *Test voltages.* When a secondary burden of fixed impedance is used, the ratio and phase angle of a well designed voltage transformer are nearly independent of the secondary voltage within its normal operating range. Hence, tests at a single voltage are sufficent unless the transformer is to be operated over an extended voltage range. In extended-range operation the variations of ratio factor and phase angle with voltage are identical for any constant-impedance burden. Hence, it should be sufficient to make ratio and phase-angle determinations at the extremes of the expected voltage-range of operation and at one or perhaps two intermediate voltage points on one burden (preferably zero burden). Tests at all additional burdens need be made at only a single voltage.

(e) *Multi-range transformer.* When multiple ranges are provided by series-parallel primary connections, the ratio correction factors and phase angles (for constant secondary voltage, burden, and frequency) are practically identical for all ranges so obtained. (Hence a single determination on each range after the first serves to completely define the transformer performance when the added ranges are obtained by primary series-parallel combinations.) When multiple ranges are obtained by tapping a portion of one of the windings, or by secondary series-parallel combinations, the ratio correction factors and phase angles are not necessarily the same on the various ranges.

(f) *Fuses.* It is recommended that voltage transformers intended as reference standards be used without fuses, because fuse resistance affects both ratio and phase angle values so that fuse deterioration or replacement may alter the values. When a fused transformer is submitted, tests with the fuses in place will be made only if this is specifically requested by the customer.

(g) *Tests at 400 c/s.* Ratio and phase angle determinations at 400 c/s can be made up to 9,000 volts. Results of such tests will normally be reported to 0.03 percent in ratio and 3 minutes in phase angle.

(h) *Recalibration.* The ratio and phase angle of a voltage transformer for a given burden, voltage, and frequency should not change significantly with time unless the transformer is damaged. Once stability has been demonstrated, a transformer should not require recalibration at intervals less than five years.

(i) *Shipment.* Heavy transformers should be shipped in wooden boxes and held in place, if necessary, by checks or cleats. Large transformers, especially those having oil-filled iron cases, should be crated separately and arranged, whenever possible, so that the terminals can be made accessible for tests without removing the entire crate. The tops of boxes should be marked "this side up". Large transformers (those more than 12 ft. high including crating, or weighing more than 6,000 lbs) require special handling; and advance arrangements, including provision for delivery inside the laboratory, must be made.

Item	Description	Fee
201.602a–1	Determinations of the ratio and phase angle of a voltage transformer at 1 frequency, 25, 50 or 60 c/s, 1 range and 1 secondary voltage, with not more than 4 values of secondary burden; namely, those giving zero, half, and full rated noninductive load at rated voltage, and with 1 instrument burden of approximately unity power factor to be specified by the user; primary voltage not to exceed 25,000 volts	$86.00
201.602a–2	As in a–1 except primary voltage greater than 25,000 volts but not to exceed 100,000 volts	120.00
201.602b	Determination of ratio and phase angle at 1 value of secondary voltage on an additional range or frequency, and with any of the burdens used in 201.602a	16.00
201.602c	Determination of ratio and phase angle with an additional burden (already used in 201.602a) and with the same combination of range, frequency, and voltage used in 201.602b	14.00
201.602d	Determination of ratio and phase angle at an additional burden of approximately unity power factor other than those used in 201.602a	40.00
201.602e	Determination of ratio and phase angle at an additional value of secondary voltage on the same combination of range, frequency, and burden used in 201.602 a, b, or c	8.00
201.602z	For tests of voltage transformers at other frequencies, with primary voltage greater than 100,000 volts or with other than unity power factor burdens, and for other special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged depending on the nature of the test. At 400 c/s, test fees are approximately double those at 60 c/s.	

§ 201.603 Voltage transformer comparators.

Item	Description	Fee
201.603z	Calibrations of voltage transformer comparators are handled on a special test basis; however advance arrangements need not be made. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the calibration required.	

§ 201.604 Kilovoltmeters.

Item	Description	Fee
201.604a	Calibration of kilovoltmeters at 5 scale points on one range using 60 c/s alternating voltage (up to 60 kv)	$80.00
201.604b	Calibration of kilovoltmeters at 5 scale points on one range using direct voltage of one polarity to ground (up to 60 kv)	80.00
201.604c	Calibration at one scale point on an additional range (up to 60 kv) for 201.604 a or b	21.00
201.604d	Calibration of each additional scale point on one of the ranges calibrated under 201.604 a, b or c	7.00
201.604z	For calibration at voltages above 60 kv, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the calibration required.	

High Frequency Region

§ 201.800 General.

(a) (1) In the high frequency region of approximately 30 kc/s to 300 Mc/s and higher, the Electronic Calibration Center, Boulder Laboratories, is equipped to calibrate standards of voltage, power, impedance, attenuation, and field strength. These standards are limited at present to those designed for cw measurements and those having coaxial terminals (usually Type N connectors). No general provisions have yet been made for standards with balance transmission-line terminals.

(2) Stable rf power sources and detectors are required to perform such measurements. This is accomplished by use of crystal-controlled rf power sources and receivers. Rf power sources have power stabilization circuits that provide a power output constant to within 0.1 percent or better over periods of one hour or more. Special low noise, crystal-controlled receivers meet the exacting requirements to monitor or detect these signals. In using standards at high frequencies it is often desirable, and even necessary, to duplicate these conditions.

(3) Calibration services for high frequency standards are available at the fixed frequencies of 30, 100, and 300 kc/s, and 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 Mc/s. Calibrations are available at other frequencies for some standards, as well as continuous frequency coverage up to 1000 Mc for certain calibrations, but usually with less accuracy.
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(4) Type N connectors limit the accuracy of measurements in the high frequency region to some extent. To avoid instability from this cause, certain mechanical dimensions of Type N connectors used on interlaboratory standards should fall within tolerances specified by the Armed Services Electro Standards Agency (ASESA) in Procurement Specification MIL–C–71. If dimensions fall outside the specified tolerances, there is a possibility of damaging the mating connectors on interlaboratory standards and NBS working standards. Details for the Plug UG–21D/U are from Military Standard Drawing No. MS 91236 (supersedes Drawing No. AS–2110). Details for the Receptacle UG–22D/U or UG–23D/U are from Military Standard Drawing No. MS 91237 (supersedes Drawing No. AS–2110). This information can be procured from the Director, Armed Services Electro Standards Agency, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

(b) Fees: The fees to be charged for the following calibration services performed at the Boulder Laboratories are not fixed at this time but estimates will be furnished on request to those who plan to submit standards for calibration. However, these estimates are not binding and bills will be submitted for the actual costs incurred by the Electronic Calibration Center.

§ 201.801 Rf, rf–dc voltmeters, and thermal converters in the frequency range of 30 kc/s to 400 Mc/s; from 0.2 to 500 volts.

Ordinarily instruments equally suitable for use on dc and rf will be calibrated only for rf–dc difference by the procedure of item 201.801a, since periodic calibrations can be made by the user on reversed direct current. Such reversed d–c calibrations will be made at NBS only under unusual circumstances and by advance arrangement. Instruments suitable for use only on rf will be given rf calibrations by the procedures of items 201.801a, b. Instruments which respond to average or peak values or which are not in ASA accuracy class ¼ percent or better are not usually accepted for calibration below 30 Mc/s.

Item	Description	Fee
201.801a	Determination of voltage at 30, 100, 300, kc/s, 1, 3, 10, 30 and 100 Mc/s from 0.2 to 500 volts	(*)
201.801b	Determination of voltage at 300 and 400 Mc/s from 0.2 to 100 volts	(*)
201.801z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800 (b) Fees.

§ 201.802 Rf voltmeters and signal sources in the frequency range of 30 kc/s to 900 Mc/s, from 1 microvolt to 0.1 volt.

The Bureau normally issues reports of calibrations only on high quality voltmeters suitable for use as interlaboratory standards. These instruments should have a stability of one percent or better and an accuracy of three percent. Rf voltmeters will be calibrated by the procedures of items 201.802 a, b. Reports of calibrations are issued on signal sources high enough in quality to be considered as interlaboratory standards. If these instruments are equally suitable for use on dc and rf, they will be calibrated for ac–dc difference by the procedures of items 201.802 a, b, c. Signal sources suitable for use only on rf will be calibrated by the procedures of items 201.802 a, c.

Item	Description	Fee
201.802a	Determination of voltage for voltmeters and signal sources from 30 kc/s to 400 Mc/s, from 1 microvolt to 0.1 volt	(*)
201.802b	Determination of voltage for voltmeters from 400 to 1000 Mc/s, from 100 microvolts to 0.1 volt	(*)
201.802c	Determination of voltage for signal sources from 30 kc/s to 900 Mc/s, from 100 microvolts to 0.1 volt	(*)
201.802z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

§ 201.803 Power meters, 30 kc/s to 400 Mc/s.

(a) For maximum calibration accuracy, interlaboratory rf power meters should repeat readings to one percent or better with a constant power input.

(b) At present only rf power meters utilizing Type N connectors for rf power input can be calibrated. If an adapter to a Type N connector is necessary, it must be sealed on the instrument prior to making measurements in order for the calibration to be valid. Refer to 201.800 for special requirements of Type N connectors used on interlaboratory standards.

Item	Description	Fee
201.803a	Calibration of r/f power meters at one frequency at 100, 300 kc/s; 1, 3, 10, 30 Mc/s; and at one power level from 0.001 to 200 watts	(*)
201.803b	Calibration of r/f power meters at one frequency at 100, 200, 300, 400 Mc/s; at one power level from 0.001 to 100 watts	(*)
201.803c	Each additional power level for the same instrument at the same frequency	(*)
201.803z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

§ 201.804 Impedance, 30 kc/s to 300 Mc/s.

(a) Maximum accuracy can be given only in the case of instruments and components equipped with connectors having a plane of reference directly compatible with the NBS system with no necessity for special adapters. For items equipped with connectors which must be adapted to the NBS system, reduced accuracies will be given depending upon the assessment of possible errors incurred. Power applied to any item under test will normally not exceed 1 watt. Where caution in this respect is necessary it should be clearly stated in the calibration request.

(b) All items in the following table are for grounded, two-terminal devices, with the exception of the direct or three-terminal capacitance services listed as items 201.804h and 201.804i.

Item	Description	Fee
201.804a	Impedance measurement at one point in the frequency range 30 to 400 kc/s; 100 to 10,000 ohms resistance, and 100 to 1100 microhenries inductance	(*)
201.804b	Each additional point within the limits in item 201.804a	(*)
201.804c	Impedance measurement at one point in the frequency range 30 kc/s to 1 Mc/s; 1 to 1,000 ohms resistance, and 1 to 110 microhenries inductance	(*)
201.804d	Each additional point within the limits in item 201.804c	(*)
201.804e	Admittance measurement at one point in the frequency range 30 kc/s to 1 Mc/s; 1 to 1100 micromhos conductance, and 10 to 1100 picofarads capacitance	(*)
201.804f	Each additional point within the limits of item 201.804e	(*)
201.804g	Admittance measurement at one point in the frequency range 5 to 100 Mc/s; 1 to 50 micromhos conductance, and 1 to 50 picofarads capacitance	(*)
201.804h	Direct capacitance measurement at 465 kc/s at one point in the range 0.001 to 100 picofarads	(*)
201.804i	Each additional point within the limits of item 201.804h	(*)
201.804j	Impedance measurement of coaxial components at frequencies from 50 to 500 Mc/s, within the ranges 0.5 to 5000 ohms for impedance magnitude and 0 to 90° for phase angle	(*)
201.804k	Q-Standard calibration in the frequency range 50 kc/s to 54 Mc/s, 0 to 1000 for effective Q and 30 to 450 picofarads for effective resonating capacitance	(*)
201.804z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

§ 201.805 Dissipative coaxial attenuators.

Dissipative coaxial attenuators are ordinarily calibrated in a system having characteristic impedance of 50+j0 ohms. Since mismatch affects calibration accuracy, the types of allowable connectors are limited. Only Type N connectors meeting MIL–C–70 Specification or flanged connectors having a known plane of reference compatible with those in use by NBS will be accepted. Maximum power to any attenuator will not exceed twenty milliwatts unless prior arrangements for higher power levels have been made. Calibrations are performed at the following frequencies: 1, 10, 30, 60, 100 and 300 Mc/s. The accuracy given will vary from 0.01 to 0.1 decibel, depending on the quality of the device.

Item	Description	Fee
201.805a	Fixed coaxial attenuators at one frequency. Range: 0–100 decibels	(*)
201.805b	One point on any resistive step attenuator at one frequency. Range: 0–100 decibels	(*)
201.805c	Each additional determination on resistive step attenuator at one frequency. Range: 0–100 decibels	(*)
201.805z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

§ 201.806 Waveguide below-cutoff (or piston) attenuators.

Waveguide below-cutoff attenuators are ordinarily calibrated in a system having a characteristic impedance of 50+j0 ohms. Only connectors meeting the MIL–C–71 Specification or flanged connectors having a known reference plane compatible with those in use by NBS will be accepted. Maximum power to any attenuator will not exceed twenty milliwatts unless prior arrangements have been made. Calibrations are performed at the following frequencies: 1, 10, 30, 60, 100 and 300 Mc/s. The accuracy given will vary from 0.01 to 0.1 decibel depending on the quality of the instrument.

Item	Description	Fee
201.806a	One increment on a variable piston attenuator at one frequency. Range (including initial insertion loss); 20–110 decibels	(*)
201.806b	Each additional increment calibrated at one frequency (same range as above)	(*)
201.806z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

§ 201.807 Coaxial directional couplers.

Directional couplers are calibrated in accordance with § 201.805. Terminations must be supplied for any arm not used during a measurement. Connectors, accuracy, and frequency in accordance with § 201.805.

Item	Description	Fee
201.807a	Single insertion loss measurement between any two arms at one frequency. Range: 0–100 decibels	(*)
201.807z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

§ 201.808 Field strength meters, 30 cps to 1000 Mc/s.

(a) Field strength standards and field strength meters are calibrated in terms of cw signals in the frequency range from 30 cps to 1000 Mc/s. Loop antennas are calibrated in the frequency range from 30 cps to 30 Mc/s, and horizontally polarized dipole antennas are calibrated from 30 to 300 Mc/s. The magnitude of the calibrating fields vary from approximately 25 to 200 mv/m for loop antennas, and approximately 50 mv/m for dipole antennas. The accuracy of the antenna calibrations varies from 3 to 15 percent depending on the frequency and the quality of the instrument.

(b) The internal characteristics of field strength meters, such as: the overall linearity of the receiver, accuracy of the signal input attenuators, and the accuracy of the receiver as a two-terminal rf voltmeter can be measured at frequencies from 30 cps to 1000 Mc/s. The accuracy of these measurements varies from approximately 1 to 10 percent depending on the frequency and quality of the instrument.

(c) When field strength standards or meters are submitted for calibration an instruction manual and all accessories should be included, and the instrument should be in perfect operating condition.

Item	Description	Fee
201.808a	Calibration of loop antennas at one frequency, 30 cps to 30 Mc	(*)
201.808b	Calibration of loop antennas at frequencies additional to item 201.808a, 30 cps to 1 Mc	(*)
201.808c	Calibration of loop antennas at frequencies additional to item 201.808a, 1 to 30 Mc	(*)
201.808d	Calibration of dipole antennas at one frequency, 30 to 300 Mc	(*)
201.808e	Calibration of dipole antennas at frequencies additional to item 201.808d, 30 to 300 Mc	(*)
201.808f	Calibration of input attenuators at one frequency, initial step	(*)
201.808g	Calibration of additional steps of input attenuators in addition to item 201.808f	(*)
201.808h	Calibration of the overall linearity of receiver and output circuits at one frequency and one attenuator setting, initial point	(*)
201.808i	Calibration of overall linearity of receiver at other points in addition to item 201.808h	(*)
201.808j	Calibration of the receiver as a two-terminal rf voltmeter, 1 to 1000 microvolts, 0 to 400 Mc, at one frequency	(*)
201.808k	Calibration of the receiver as a two-terminal rf voltmeter at other frequencies in addition to item 201.808j	(*)
201.808l	Calibration of receiver as a two-terminal rf voltmeter, 1 to 1000 microvolts, 400 to 1000 Mc, at one frequency	(*)
201.808m	Calibration of receiver as a two-terminal rf voltmeter at other frequencies in addition to item 201.808l	(*)
201.808z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.800(b) Fees.

MICROWAVE REGION

§ 201.900 General.

(a) (1) Microwave calibration services presently available in the Electronic Calibration Center, Boulder Laboratories include measurements in power, impedance, frequency, and attenuation.

The frequency range covered for each of the measurements is given below. Both coaxial and waveguide transmission lines are encountered in these frequency ranges.

(2) A factor seriously limiting the accuracy of measurements on coaxial transmission line components at microwave frequencies is the connector used to place them in the calibration system. To avoid instability from this cause, certain mechanical dimensions of Type N connectors used on interlaboratory standards should fall within tolerances specified by the Armed Services Electro Standards Agency (ASESA) in Procurement Specification MIL–C–71. If dimensions fall outside the specified tolerances, there is a possibility of damaging the mating connectors on interlaboratory standards and NBS working standards. Details for the Plug UG–21D/U are from Military Standard Drawing No. MS 91236 (supersedes Drawing No. AS–2110). Details for the Receptacle UG–22D/U or UG–23D/U are from Military Standard Drawing No. MS 91237 (supersedes Drawing No. AS–2110). This information can be procured from the Director, Armed Services Electro Standards Agency, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

(3) In performing microwave calibrations, a considerable amount of time usually is needed to prepare the system for measurement operation. Much of this preparation is related to the adjustment of the system to the frequency of operation selected for the calibration. Time and cost often can be reduced by minimizing the number of times the operating frequency of the calibration system must be readjusted. To help in achieving this reduction in costs, a list of suggested calibration frequencies is presented in the following table. These frequencies are suggested for use in connection with this schedule and for interlaboratory standards utilizing terminations consisting of the standard waveguide sizes given below in the list of Suggested Calibration Frequencies. It should be emphasized that the suggested frequencies are primarily for economy and for convenience to those requesting calibrations. In general the calibration instrumentation for the microwave region is intended to provide complete and continuous frequency coverage as appropriate for the various waveguide sizes. Those having need for calibrations at other than suggested frequencies can be accommodated.

EIA waveguide designation	Frequency range Gc	Suggested calibration frequencies Gc		
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
WR 284	2.60– 3.95	$2.85	$3.25	$3.55
WR 187	3.95– 5.85	4.35	4.90	5.25
WR 137	5.85– 8.20	6.45	7.00	7.40
WR 112	7.05–10.0	7.75	8.50	9.00
WR 90	8.20–12.4	9.00	9.80	11.2
WR 62	12.4 –18.0	13.5	15.0	17.0
WR 42	18.0 –26.5	19.8	22.0	23.8
WR 28	26.5 –40.0	29.0	33.0	37.0

(b) Fees. The fees to be charged for the following calibration services performed at the Boulder Laboratories are not fixed at this time but estimates will be furnished on request to those who plan to submit standards for calibration. However, these estimates are not binding and bills will be submitted for the actual costs incurred by the Electronic Calibration Center.

§ 201.901 Low level, continuous power measurement on waveguide bolometer mounts, bolometer-directional coupler combinations, and dry calorimeters.

(a) Power measurements are made on barretter-type bolometer mounts having nominal resistance of 100 to 200 ohms at a bias current between 3.5 and 10 milliamperes, and on thermistor-type bolometer mounts having a nominal resistance of either 100 or 200 ohms at a bias current between 5 and 15 milliamperes.

(b) Power measurements are made on bolometer mounts at power levels from 0.1 to 10 milliwatts.

(c) Power measurements are made on bolometer mount-directional coupler combinations having coupling ratios from 3 to 20 decibels.

(d) Power measurements are made on dry calorimeters at power levels from 10 to 100 milliwatts.

(e) Power measurement devices are calibrated in waveguide size WR 90 over the frequency range of 8.2 to 12.0 Gc.

(f) Effective efficiency for bolometer mounts is defined as the ratio of the substituted dc power in the bolometer element to the microwave power dissipated within the bolometer mount.

(g) Calibration factor for bolometer mounts is defined as the ratio of the substituted dc power in the bolometer element to the microwave power incident upon the bolometer mount.

(h) Calibration factor for bolometer mount-directional coupler combinations is defined as the ratio of the substituted dc power in the bolometer element on the side arm of the directional coupler to the microwave power incident upon a non-reflecting load attached to the main-line port.

Item	Description	Fee
201.901a	Measurement of effective efficiency o bolometer mount at a single frequency	(*)
201.901b	Measurement of calibration factor of bolometer mount at a single frequency	(*)
201.901c	Measurement of calibration factor of bolometer mount-directional coupler combination at a single frequency	(*)
201.901d	Measurement of output voltage vs input microwave power for dry calorimeter at a single frequency	(*)
201.901z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.900(b) Fees.

§ 201.902 Reflection coefficient magnitude measurement on waveguide reflectors (mismatches).

(a) Reflection coefficient measurements are made on reflectors producing a reflection coefficient magnitude in the range of 0.025 to 1.0.

(b) Reflectors must be fitted with standard types of waveguide flanges. The face of these flanges should be machined flat and smooth and should not contain protrusions or indentations. The connecting holes of the flange should by symmetrically and accurately alined to the rectangular waveguide opening.

(c) Reflectors are calibrated in waveguide size WR 90 over the frequency range of 0.2 to 12.4 Gc.

Item	Description	Fee
201.902a	Measurement of reflection coefficient magnitude of reflector at a single frequency	(*)
201.902z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.900(b) Fees.

§ 201.903 Frequency measurement on cavity wavemeters.

(a) Frequency measurements are made on fixed or variable cavity wavemeters of either the reaction (one port) type or the transmission (two port) type.

(b) Frequency measurements are made on fixed or variable cavity wavemeters having coaxial terminals with Type N connectors (male or female) over the frequency range of 100 Mc to 10 Gc.

(c) Frequency measurements are made on fixed or variable cavity wavemeters having standard rectangular waveguide terminals with standard type waveguide flanges over the frequency range of 2.6 to 75 Gc.

Item	Description	Fee
201.903a	Measurement of resonant frequency of fixed cavity wavemeter	(*)
201.903b	Setting of adjustable cavity wavemeter at prescribed resonant frequency	(*)
201.903c	Calibration of dial setting vs frequency of variable cavity wavemeter at prescribed frequencies	(*)
201.903z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.900(b) Fees.

§ 201.904 Attenuation measurements on attenuators.

(a) Attenuation difference measurements are made on step or continuously variable attenuators usually with the zero dial setting used as the reference position. Insertion loss measurements are made on fixed attenuators.

(b) Attenuation measurements are made over the attenuation range of zero to 50 decibels. This attenuation range can be extended to 70 decibels in some frequency ranges.

(c) Fixed attenuators terminated in coaxial transmission line must be fitted with Type N connectors and must provide a female connector at one port and a male connector at the other port.

(d) Attenuation measurements are made on attenuators having coaxial terminals over the frequency range of 300 Mc to 5.6 Gc.

(e) Attenuation measurements are made on attenuators having standard rectangular waveguide terminals over the frequency range of 2.6 to 26.5 Gc.

(f) Variable attenuators should have a repeatability of setting better than ±0.1 decibel.

(g) Attenuators having coaxial terminals should have a maximum VSWR not greater than 1.20 at either port.

(h) Attenuators having standard rectangular waveguide terminals should have a maximum VSWR not greater than 1.10 at either port.

Item	Description	Fee
201.904a	Measurement of attenuation difference of direct reading variable attenuator at a single frequency and at prescribed dial settings	(*)
201.904b	Calibration of dial setting vs prescribed decibel values for indirect reading variable attenuator at a single frequency	(*)
201.904c	Measurement of insertion loss of fixed attenuators at a single frequency	(*)
201.904z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule.	

*See § 201.900(b) Fees.

§ 201.905 Calibration of waveguide noise sources.

(a) Measurements under conditions of cw operation are made on a noise source (usually a gas-discharge tube), suitable as an interlaboratory standard, mounted in a waveguide structure.

(b) Waveguide mount must be fitted at one end with a waveguide flange compatible with the UG–39/U cover flange, and terminated at other end with a suitably matched load. Noise tube and matched load to be sealed in waveguide mount; these seals must remain unbroken for calibration to be valid.

(c) Waveguide noise source must exhibit a reflection coefficient no greater than 0.27 (VSWR=1.7).

(d) Direct current required for normal operation of the gas-discharge tube shall be less than 300 milliamperes, and great enough to prevent excessive plasma oscillations. Type of tube and conditions of starting and operating current shall be given.

(e) Calibrations are available at the selected frequencies of 9.0, 9.8, and 11.2 Gc.

(f) Calibration can be performed over a range of effective noise temperature of 800° K to 300,000° K (excess noise ratio range of 2.5 to 30 decibels).

Item	Description	Fee
201.905a	Calibration of waveguide noise source at a single frequency	(*)
201.905z	Special calibrations not covered by the above schedule	(*)

*See § 201.900(b) Fees.

PART 202—METROLOGY

PHOTOMETRY AND COLORIMETRY

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AUTHORITY: §§ 202.181 to 202.618 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

PHOTOMETRY AND COLORIMETRY

§ 202.181 Lamp standards of candlepower and luminous flux.

(a) The Bureau is prepared to standardize incandescent filament lamps which have been properly seasoned, or to season and standardize lamps when necessary, or to furnish lamps (of the more common types and sizes) that have been seasoned and standardized, the respective fees being as given in test fee schedule in this section.

(b) A normal incandescent lamp when operated at constant voltage usually increases slightly in candlepower for a short time, the length of which depends upon the temperature of the filament. A relatively stable period is then reached, after which there is a progressive drop in the candlepower. Therefore, in order that a lamp may be useful as a photometric standard, it should be seasoned by a preliminary burning sufficient to bring it to the stable state. This seasoning is usually done by operating the lamp at a voltage somewhat higher than the normal operating voltage of the lamp.

(c) Lamps with coiled filaments are not usually satisfactory as standards unless they have been specially constructed for this purpose. In particular, lamps of this type are not suitable for standards of horizontal candlepower unless they are of the monoplane-filament projection type. This type of gas-filled lamp with clear bulb (items 202.181 a, b, and c) has been found to be satisfactory as a standard of horizontal candlepower when standardized with a diaphragm in front of the lamp. This diaphragm is slightly larger than the filament and allows only the light coming directly from the filament to reach the photometer. In addition, great care must be taken to orient such standards properly because their candlepower varies appreciably with change of angle around both a vertical axis and a horizontal axis. Recently made available are gas-filled standards of horizontal candlepower in tubular, inside-frosted bulbs with medium-bipost bases (items 202.181 d, e, f, and g) which are calibrated and used without a diaphragm and for which accurate orientation has been found to be much less critical. These inside-frosted lamps are recommended for use where reproducibility of candlepower to 1 percent or better is required.

(d) When lamps are submitted for standardization it is necessary that they be accompanied by a statement as to whether they have been seasoned. If they have been seasoned, the voltage at which they were burned and the number of hours should be given if known. It should be stated also whether they are to be standardized at a given voltage or current at the fees listed below or at a given luminous flux (lumens), candlepower, or color temperature at an increased fee. In the reports which are issued with standard lamps the voltage and the corresponding current and flux or candlepower are given. The Bureau cannot guarantee the permanence of these values, since all lamps change gradually with use.

Item	Description	Fee
	Incandescent lamps issued from stock as standards of luminous intensity or of luminous flux:	
202.181a	Clear bulb, approximately 120-volt lamps, horizontal candles in a specified direction, screw base, 100-watt size, calibrated at 105 volts, 1 lamp each	$35.00
202.181b	Same, 250-watt size, 1 lamp each	40.00
202.181c	Same, 500-watt size, 1 lamp each	42.00
202.181d	Inside-frosted, T–20 bulb, approximately 120-volt lamps, horizontal candles in a specified direction, medium-bipost base, 100-watt size, calibrated at 110 volts, 1 lamp each	47.00
202.181e	Same, 300-watt size, 1 lamp each	49.00
202.181f	Same, 500-watt size, 1 lamp each	51.00
202.181g	Same, 1,000-watt size, 1 lamp each	55.00
202.181h	Clear or inside-frosted bulb, approximately 120-volt lamps, screw base, luminous flux, 100-watt size, calibrated at 15 volts, 1 lamp each	33.00
202.181i	Same, 200-watt size, 1 lamp each	35.00
202.181j	Same, 500-watt size, 1 lamp each	47.00
202.181k	Additional fee for calibrating lamps on items 202.181 a to j inclusive at voltages other than those listed, each lamp	11.00

Item	Description	Fee
	Standardization seasoned incandescent lamps submitted for standardization, approximately 120-volt lamps, medium-screw, mogul-screw, or medium-bipost base:	
202.181l	Clear or inside-frosted bulb, horizontal candles in a specified direction, 100- to 1,000-watt sizes, 1 lamp each	$46.00
202.181m	Clear or inside-frosted bulb, luminous flux, 10- to 1,000-watt sizes, 1 lamp each	46.00
202.181n	Same as items 202.181 l or m, each additional lamp of same size submitted at the same time for calibration at approximately the same voltage	31.00
202.181o	Seasoning of incandescent lamps for standardization, and preliminary measurements, 10 to 200 watts, each lamp	7.00
202.181p	Same, other sizes and types up to 5,000 watts and all series-burning lamps	9.00
	Standardization of seasoned fluorescent and mercury lamps submitted for calibration:	
202.181q	Determination of luminous flux (lumens) of "white," "cool white," or "daylight" fluorescent lamps, 1 lamp	47.00
202.181r	Same, each additional lamp	23.00
202.181s	Determination of luminous flux (lumens) of mercury vapor lamps, 1 lamp	63.00
202.181t	Same, each additional lamp	35.00
202.181z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.182 Photometric instruments and accessories.

Item	Description	Fee
202.182a	Calibration of portable photometers and illuminometers, values from 1 to 1,000 foot-candles or equivalent luminance, one point on scale	$35.00
202.182b	Same, each additional point on same range	8.00
202.182c	Calibration of luminance (photometric brightness) standard at one luminance, nonchromatic and between 1 and 1,000 foot-lamberts	34.00
202.182d	Same, each additional setting	14.00
202.182e	Calibration of reference standard for Macbeth Illuminometer	34.00
202.182f	Standard of luminous directional transmittance (approximately 0.5 foot-lambert per foot-candle) supplied from stock, each	34.00
202.182z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.183 Miscellaneous photometric measurements and tests.

Item	Description	Fee
202.183a	Determination of luminous transmittance of neutral or colored filter, 1 sample	$33.00
202.183b	Same, each additional sample of approximately the same transmittance submitted at the same time or at each additional color temperature of illuminant	10.00
202.183z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.184 Rating of incandescent electric lamps.

Item	Description	Fee
	Rating tests on lamps. These are routine photometric rating tests of the type made initially on lamps to be life-tested, the same standards and equipment being used. The purpose of these tests is to afford a quick check of the photometric values assigned to lamps by various lamp life-test laboratories. Lamp standards of candlepower or luminous flux are issued or calibrated under 202.181.	
202.184a	Rating of incandescent lamps up to 1,000 watts, 1 lamp	$22.00
202.184b	Same, each additional lamp of same size and type	5.00
202.184z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.185 Spectrophotometric standards.

Note on item a. Transmittances of these disks at wavelengths from 365 to 390 nm (nanometer, 10^{-9} meter) and from 750 to 1,000 nm will also be determined on request in accordance with item c of NBS test fee schedule 202.185. Values will be obtained for a temperature of 25° C. The effect of change of temperature has not been determined for these glasses outside the range from 390 to 750 nm. It is known, however, that for all four types of glass the temperature effects are very small from 750 to 1,000 nm, probably negligible for the usual room temperature variations. On the other hand, temperature effects are always large for these kinds of glass when the transmittance curve is decreasing rapidly towards shorter wavelengths, so that increasingly large temperature effects may be expected for these filters in the ultraviolet.

Note on items j and k. In the General Electric recording spectrophotometer the design is such that the radiant energy is incident in a slightly diverging beam whose axis is at 6° to the perpendicular to the surface. The specular component of the reflected energy is thus diverted away from the entrance aperture towards a port on the side. This port may be filled with MgO or with a black material, so that the specular component may be respectively "included" in, or (for plane surfaces) "excluded" from the measurements. This is covered in test fee items j and k.

Only one Vitrolite working standard is needed for the measurement of spectral directional reflectance on the General Electric recording spectrophotometer. This calibrated Vitrolite standard and the samples to be tested are in turn placed at the sample aperture of the integrating spheres, and any highly reflecting substance such as MgO or $MgCO_3$ may be used at the comparison aperture provided the material to be tested does not reflect more than the comparison material. The directional reflectances of the test samples relative to freshly prepared MgO are then obtained by multiplying (at the respective corrected wavelength) the values for these samples read from the curve sheet, by the ratios of (a) the standard Vitrolite values reported to (b) the values for the Vitrolite read from the curve sheet.

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards of spectral transmittance for checking the photometric scale of spectrophotometers; these consist of polished disks of glass, 2 to 3 mm thick and 30 mm in diameter, designated as cobalt blue, copper green, carbon yellow, and selenium orange (copper green filter also available in 25 mm square size); report includes (1) values of transmittance at 25° C., at certain wavelengths from 390 to 750 nm, (2) estimated uncertainty of each value, (3) effect of temperature change on transmittance at each wavelength:	
202.185a	Each disk	$100.00
	Transmittance, 365 to 1,000 nm for standardization purposes. Samples submitted must be in good optical condition. Measurements at room temperature. (If the sample is a disk 29.7±0.2 mm in diameter, the measurements can be made at a specified temperature):	
202.185b	One sample at one wavelength	39.00
202.185c	Each additional wavelength on the same sample	9.00
	Didymium glass standards for checking the wavelength calibration of General Electric recording spectrophotometers; these consist of Corning 5120 glass, 2 by 2 inches, 3.0 mm thick, polished; report includes table of wavelengths of minimum transmittance:	
202.185d	400 to 750 nm, 10 nm slits, each standard	50.00
202.185e	730 to 1,080 nm, 20 nm slits, each standard	50.00
202.185f	For two calibrations on the same glass (items 202.185d and 202.185e), each standard	76.00
	Holmium oxide glass standards for checking the ultraviolet and visible wavelength calibrations of recording spectrophotometers with slit width less than 2 nm; these consist of Corning 3130 glass 2 by 2 inches, 2.5 mm thick, polished; report includes table of wavelengths of minimum transmittance:	
202.185g	240 to 370 nm, each standard	85.00
202.185h	360 to 650 nm, each standard	85.00
202.185i	For two calibrations on the same glass (items 202.185g and 202.185h), each standard	110.00
	Working standards of spectral directional reflectance for use on General Electric recording spectrophotometers with 6° from perpendicular irradiation and diffuse reception; standards consist of white structural Vitrolite glass, 4 by 4 inches, 5/16 inch thick; report includes table of spectral directional reflectances relative to freshly prepared magnesium oxide at every 10 nm:	
202.185j	400 to 750 nm, specular component both included and excluded (on same glass), 10 nm slits, each standard	110.00
202.185k	730 to 1,080 nm, specular component both included and excluded (on same glass), 20 nm slits, each standard	110.00
	Working standards of spectral directional reflectance for use on the Beckman Model DU quartz spectrophotometer with nearly perpendicular irradiation and approximately 45° circular reception; standards consist of white structural Vitrolite glass, 1½ by 2 inches, 7/16 inch thick; report includes table of spectral reflectances relative to freshly prepared magnesium oxide at every 10 nm:	
202.185l	380 to 770 nm, each standard	64.00
202.185m	750 to 1,000 nm, each standard	64.00
202.185n	350 to 1,000 nm, each standard	115.00
202.185z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.186 Spectrophotometric measurements.

The tests described in this section are primarily made for informational purposes, and samples so tested should not be accepted as "standards". All measurements are made at room temperature. For various types of spectrophotometric standards, see § 202.185.

Item	Description	Fee
	Spectral transmittance, 210 to 1,000 nm:	
202.186a	One sample at one wavelength	$43.00
202.186b	Each additional wavelength on the same sample	4.00
202.186c	Each additional sample, each wavelength	4.00
	Spectral directional reflectance relative to MgO, normal irradiation and 45° circular reception, as obtained with the Beckman Model DU spectrophotometer, 254 to 1,000 nm:	
202.186d	One sample at one wavelength	43.00
202.186e	Each additional wavelength on the same sample	4.00
202.186f	Each additional sample, each wavelength	4.00
	Spectral transmittance or transmittancy curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including 100% and zero calibration curves and didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration; report includes ozalids of tracings:	
202.186g	Testing a single sample, 400 to 750 nm or 730 to 1,080 nm, with slits approximately 10 nm or 20 nm (respectively) of spectrum, either spectral range	58.00
202.186h	Each additional curve or each additional sample	9.00
202.186i	Same as 202.186g, but with both spectral ranges, 400 to 1,080 nm	80.00
202.186j	Each additional pair of curves or each additional sample	14.00
	Spectral directional reflectance curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including (1) Vitrolite calibration curve for correcting values relative to fresh MgO as 100,% (2) zero curve, (3) didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration; report includes ozalids of tracings:	
202.186k	One sample, 400 to 750 nm, or 730 to 1,080 nm, with slits approximately 10 nm or 20 nm (respectively) of spectrum, with specular component of reflected energy included, or excluded, either specular range, and either condition of specular reflection	58.00
202.186l	Each additional curve or each additional sample, each curve	9.00
202.186m	Same as 202.186k, but both spectral ranges, 400 to 1,080 nm	80.00
202.186n	Each additional pair of curves or each pair of curves on each additional sample	14.00
202.186o	For reduction of data obtained as in 202.186g to 202.186n, giving table of values of transmittance, transmittancy, or directional reflectance relative to MgO for every 10 nm, for each curve	24.00
202.186z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.187 Colorimetry.

Item	Description	Fee
202.187a	Computing chromaticity coordinates and luminous directional reflectance or transmittance from spectrophotometric data for certain specified light sources, per source per sample	$13.00
202.187b	Computing luminous directional reflectance or transmittance from spectrophotometric data for certain specified light sources, per source per sample	9.00
202.187c	Determination of the Munsell renotation or book notation of a specimen from its daylight reflectance and chromaticity coordinates, each specimen	7.00
202.187d	Conformity to chromaticity of standard, sample and standard illuminated normally by artificial daylight or by incandescent-lamp light, chromaticity difference expressed in terms of chromaticity coordinates on fundamental colorimetric coordinate system, 1 sample relative to a standard	$31.00
202.187e	Each additional sample relative to the same standard	7.00
202.187f	Each additional sample relative to an additional standard	12.00
202.187g	Color temperature of 120-volt, screw-base incandescent lamp, voltage for specified color temperature, current for neighboring voltage to check permanence, 1 color temperature, each lamp	34.00
202.187h	Color temperature standard supplied from stock, 100-watt, medium-screw base or 500-watt mogul-screw base projection type lamp, calibrated for 2,854° K., 1 lamp each	34.00
202.187i	Same, calibrated for any one other specified color temperature, 1 lamp each	37.00
202.187j	Each additional color temperature on the same lamp	13.00
202.187k	Equation giving any color temperature from 2,000° K. to 2,854° K., each lamp, fee includes cost of 500-watt projection lamp	85.00
202.187z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.188 Reflectometry.

Standards issued: Standards have been prepared for use in the measurement of daylight 45°0° directional reflectance (45° illumination, perpendicular viewing) of paints, paper, textiles, ceramic products and other opaque materials. The standards are intended for use only with reflectometers designed to measure daylight 45°0° directional reflectance such as the multipurpose reflectometer developed at this Bureau. (Refer to Journal of Research NBS 25, 581 (1940) RP 1345.) Standards are available also for the tristimulus colorimetry of reflecting specimens of nearly the same spectral character. A detailed discussion of the method of photoelectric tristimulus colorimetry, its capabilities and limitations, is contained in NBS Circular 429 (1942). The standards are calibrated in terms of the CIE tristimulus values, X, Y, and Z. Information sheets describing these standards more fully are available on request.

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards issued	
	Nonselective standards—4¼ inches square with ¼ inch, 90 degree fold at each edge; in colors ranging from white through gray to black; calibrated for CIE tristimulus values, X, Y, Z:	
202.188a	One nonselective standard for tristimulus colorimetry	$44.00
202.188b	Each additional nonselective standard for tristimulus colorimetry ordered at the same time	17.00
202.188c	Set of 11 nonselective standards for tristimulus colorimetry	175.00
	KB chromatic reflectance standards—calibrated for CIE tristimulus values X, Y, Z; 3 x 5-inch plaques in colors commonly called white, bath green, kitchen green, orchid, ivory, maize, bath blue, delphinium blue, royal blue and red:	
202.188d	One KB chromatic standard	44.00
202.188e	Each additional KB chromatic standard	17.00
202.188f	Set of 10 KB chromatic standards in above listed colors	138.00
	S chromatic reflectance standards—calibrated for CIE tristimulus values X, Y, Z; 4¼ inches square with ¼ inch, 90 degree fold at each edge; in colors commonly called safety red, aviation orange, safety orange, school bus chrome, safety yellow, safety green, and safety blue:	
202.188g	One S chromatic standard	$44.00
202.188h	Each additional S chromatic standard	17.00
202.188i	Set of 7 S chromatic standards in above listed colors	132.00
	Samples or standards submitted for calibration	
	Directional reflectance relative to magnesium oxide or other standard, angles and apertures restricted to available instruments, for incandescent-lamp or artificial-daylight illumination, or for a spectral region determined by a source-filter-receptor combination:	
202.188j	One sample or standard under one set of experimental conditions	24.00
202.188k	Each additional sample or standard under same conditions, or each additional set of conditions	8.00
202.188z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.189 Opacimetry.

Opacity of diffusing glass by contrast-ratio (ratio of luminous directional reflectance with black backing to that with white backing), illumination nearly perpendicular to surface of glass, reception of all reflected flux regardless of angle. Reflectance of white backing taken so as to accord with Bausch & Lomb type photoelectric opacimeter correctly adjusted to read contrast-ratio for thin samples with a white backing reflecting 0.915 relative to MgO (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry test method T425m–36). Diffusing glass rectangles, 5 by 12 cm. supplied by the Bureau.

Item	Description	Fee
202.189a	Each diffusing-glass opacity standard, opacity between 0.60 and 0.96 as desired	$35.00
202.189b	Set of four diffusing-glass opacity standards, opacities approximately equal to 0.72, 0.79, 0.86, and 0.93	105.00
202.189z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.190 Glossimetry.

Standards are available for checking the accuracy of glossmeters designed to measure specular gloss at 20°, 45°, 60°, 75°, and 85°, with corresponding apertures as prescribed by established methods of test such as those of ASTM (C346, D523, D1223), TAPPI (T480), PEI (T-18). Standards are generally 4¼ inches square, except 85° standards which are 3 x 9 inches. They are made of polished, ground, sand-blasted, or acid-etched glass, or of glazed ceramic tile as required to obtain desired gloss values and to approximate reflected light-flux distributions of various types of commercial material frequently measured for gloss. Standards can be furnished generally within 5 units of any specified gloss value. An information sheet describing these standards more fully is available on request.

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards issued	
	Standards of specular gloss calibrated for particular geometry to any one of the published methods referenced above:	
202.190a	One gloss standard for a specified geometry	$40.00
202.190b	Each additional gloss standard ordered for the same geometry at the same time	12.00
202.190c	Set of 10 standards of 60° specular gloss calibrated according to ASTM Method D523; gloss values range from approximately 1 to 90 in approximately 10-unit steps	138.00
	Samples or standards submitted for calibration	
202.190d	One gloss sample or standard for each specified geometry	24.00
202.190e	Each additional gloss sample or standard submitted at the same time for the same geometry	8.00
202.190z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.191 Lovibond glasses.

Lovibond red glasses, determination of numeral on the additive (N'') scale established (by Priest and Gibson's adjustment set BS 9940) at this Bureau in 1927, the value given being effective value when the given red glass is used in combination with a 35-yellow glass, each glass to be engraved with the National Bureau of Standards test number and the numeral found for the glass.

Item	Description	Fee
202.191a	For testing a single red glass	$32.00
202.191b	For each additional red glass	10.00
202.191z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.192 Signal glass limit glasses and IPL calibrating filters.

(a) Railroad, highway (traffic), and aviation signal glasses for use as chromaticity limits or transmittance standards in accord with specifications approved by the cognizant technical association or government agency will be issued when available. The report of calibration includes chromaticity coordinates, luminous transmittance, or both as determined relative to national standards filters for the specified color temperature of source.

(b) Instrument Panel Lighting (IPL) calibrating filters are available in two-inch polished squares. They have the following designations (approximate chromaticity coordinates for color temperature 2854° K. are shown below in parenthesis): NBS 3056 ($x=0.723$, $y=0.277$), NBS 3114 ($x=0.712$, $y=0.288$), NBS 3215 ($x=0.698$, $y=0.302$), and NBS 3648 ($x=0.667$, $y=0.333$). The NBS 3215 filter defines the pale limit for airplane red instrument panel lighting and is usually used in pairs; the other types of filters listed are for calibrating photometers used for measuring panel luminance.

Item	Description	Fee
202.192a	Signal limit glasses, each	$100.00
202.192b	IPL calibrating filters, calibrated for chromaticity coordinates and transmittance for 2854° K., each	56.00
202.192c	Calibration for transmittance at an additional color temperature	10.00
202.192z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.193 Haze standards.

Standards are available for checking the accuracy of hazemeters designed to measure haze according to ASTM Method D1003. Standards consist of hazy cellulose acetate sheeting laminated between glass; they are 2-inch squares about ¼ inch thick. Several nominal haze values between 1 and 30 are usually available.

Item	Description	Fee
	Standards issued	
202.193a	One haze standard	$40.00
202.193b	Each additional haze standard ordered at the same time	12.00
202.193c	Set of four haze standards	62.00
	Samples or standards submitted for calibration	
202.193d	One haze sample or standard	24.00
202.193e	Each additional haze sample or standard submitted at the same time	8.00
202.193z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.194 Radiometry.

Item	Description	Fee
202.194a	Eye protective glasses—calibration for transmittance of ultraviolet, visible, and total radiation	$35.00
202.194b	Calibration of radiant energy meter for energy of 2537A	35.00
202.194c	Measurement of radiant flux of 2537A, from germicidal or sterilamp	35.00
202.194d	Standard of spectral radiance—lamp seasoned and calibrated for spectral radiance, from 0.25 to 0.75 microns	280.00
202.194e	Standard of spectral radiance—lamp seasoned and calibrated for spectral radiance, from 0.5 to 2.6 microns	280.00
202.194f	Standard of total irradiance—carbon filament lamp seasoned and calibrated for total irradiation at distance of 2 meters	79.00
202.194g	Standard of spectral radiance—lamp seasoned and calibrated for spectral radiance, from 0.25 to 2.6 microns	490.00
202.194h	Standard of spectral irradiance—quartz iodine lamp seasoned and calibrated for spectral irradiance from 0.25 to 2.6 microns	325.00
202.194z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

REFRACTOMETRY

§ 202.201 Optical instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
202.201z	Tests of telescopes, microscopes, binoculars, etc., to determine conformance to specifications of resolving power, aperture, alignment of axes, etc. Fees determined by the actual cost of the work.	

§ 202.202 Photographic objectives.

The following information is pertinent to the tests a to o in this schedule.

a. This test is applied to photographic objectives that are mounted in a lens barrel or shutter. A visual or a photographic method is used depending upon the probable use of the lens. The back focal distance determines the lens position with respect to the focal plane for an airplane camera or other fixed focus camera focused for an infinitely distant objective. The equivalent focal length determines the scale factor for the interpretation of aerial photographs.

b. This test is given to the photographic objectives that are to be used in precision copying cameras. The information is used in calibrating the camera scales that enable the user to obtain the proper settings of lens, object plane, and image plane for any desired magnification without visual focusing.

c, d. The test includes the information obtained in 202.202b, together with information on distortion. It is applied to photographic objectives that are to be used in precision copying cameras where the user wishes to be certain that the relative proportions of the image are not significantly different from those of the object. Since the distortion changes with magnification, it is advisable to specify a ratio for test that corresponds to the magnification most commonly used.

e. This is a general purpose test to determine the suitability of a lens so far as its definition characteristics are concerned. It is performed photographically. In general, if a lens yields satisfactory results when subjected to this test, it is probable that no additional test for lateral chromatic aberration is necssary, and the lens will doubtless perform satisfactorily for either black-and-white or color photography.

f. This is the qualifying test for photographic objectives intended for use in airplane mapping projects. It is a photographic test and the determinations are made for the plane of best average definition.

g, h. The f-number may be obtained by dividing the equivalent focal length of the lens by the diameter of the effective aperture. These tests are primarily of value in determining the accuracy of the geometric f-number markings at maximum aperture, and at additional specified apertures.

i, j. This test is applied to photographic objectives mounted in cameras. As the test is a photographic one requiring a time exposure, it is necessary that the stop be open when the lens is submitted for test. This is a useful test for nonprecision type airplane cameras where the collimation index markers are located in a detachable magazine.

k. This test is applied to the platen of a precision aerial mapping camera, which is the surface against which the film is pressed during exposure. It is a test to determine conformance to specifications requiring that the platen shall not depart from a true plane by more than ±0.0005 inches.

l. This test is applied to photographic objectives mounted in cameras. It gives the same information as test 202.202f except for back focal distance. It is preferable that these lens characteristics be determined for the lens as mounted in a barrel shutter, but occasionally it is desirable to determine these quantities for the lens mounted in a camera. The shutter of the lens should be open when the camera is submitted for test.

m. This test is applied to a lens-camera combination that is to be used in photogrammetric mapping. It gives the departure of the principal point from the center of collimation which is the intersection point of lines joining opposite pairs of collimation index markers. Since it is necessary to determine the shift of the principal point resulting from prism effect in the lens, the equivalent focal length of the lens as mounted in the camera is incidentally determined in this test which checks whether the lens has been properly mounted to yield best average definition throughout the image field.

This test cannot be performed on a camera having a detachable magazine which bears the collimation index markers. This is the preliminary test on a precision type camera to determine compliance with specifications. If no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the collimation index markers and the 90° condition is not satisfied, the camera is returned to the firm or agency submitting the camera with recommendations regarding the necessary adjustments. If the 90° condition is satisfied, but no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the principal point with respect to the center of collimation, the camera is returned with recommendations regarding the necessary adjustments.

n. If no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the lens in a transverse direction to properly position the principal point with respect to the center of collimation, or if this can be done by ready movement of the collimation index markers, this task is done in the course of the test. Following adjustment, the camera is checked and if satisfactory, pins are set to insure preservation of the space relations between collimation index markers and principal point.

When a camera is submitted for test, it is mandatory that the drill holes for the pins be already present in one of the members that move with respect to one another. In addition, a proper sized drill and reamer and a sufficient number of pins to perform the doweling must accompany the camera. It is desired that roll pins be submitted for this task.

Item	Description	Fee
202.202a	Determination of focal length and back focal distance	$26.00
202.202b	Determination of equivalent focal length, back focal distance, separation of nodal points, and thickness	38.00
202.202c	Determination of equivalent focal length, back focal distance, separation of nodal points, and distortion at 5° intervals from the center to edge of field for one specified ratio of object to image size	105.00
202.202d	Fee for each additional ratio	55.00
202.202e	Determination of resolving power at 5° intervals from center to edge of field for parallel light at one aperture	30.00
202.202f	Determination of back focal distance, equivalent focal length, distortion and resolving power at 5° intervals from the center to edge of the field NOTE: This is the test usually required for lenses that are to be mounted in precision airplane cameras.	69.00
202.202g	Determination of equivalent focal length and true geometric f-number for one marked stop	35.00
202.202h	Fee for each additional stop	10.00
202.202i	Determination of focal length for lens mounted in camera	43.00
202.202j	Fee for each extra magazine	25.00
202.202k	Determination of compliance of camera platen with flatness requirements to ±0.0005 inches	15.00
202.202l	Determination of equivalent focal length, distortion and resolving power at 7.5° intervals from center to edge of field for lens mounted in camera	82.00
202.202m	Location of the principal point, and check of 90° condition for lens mounted in camera	95.00
202.202n	Setting the principal point and 90° condition, checking and doweling for lens mounted in camera	72.00
202.202z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.203 Optical components, spectacle lenses, goggle lenses, etc.

Item	Description	Fee
	Optical components	
202.203a	Determination of equivalent focal length of single component lens	$26.00
202.203b	Determination of a single radius of curvature (single surface or matched pair). Fee determined by the nature of the work required, minimum fee $56.00.	
202.203c	Determination of spherical and cylindrical power, axis of sphere, and axis of cylinder for a single spectacle lens	16.00
202.203d	Fee for each additional lens	10.00
202.203e	Determination of spherical and cylindrical powers, axis of sphere, and axis of cylinder for a single spectacle lens with bifocal segment	23.00
202.203f	Fee for each additional lens	15.00
	Sunglass lenses	
202.203g	Determination of refractive power, surface quality, and definition to determine compliance of a single sunglass lens with commercial standards	16.00
202.203h	Fee for each additional lens	10.00
	Goggle lenses	
202.203i	Determination of lens dimensions, refractive power, prismatic power and definition; and making drop test on a single hardened goggle lens to determine compliance with Federal Specification GGG-G-501b	16.00
202.203j	Fee for each additional lens	10.00
202.203z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.204 Refractometric instruments.

Every instrument submitted for test should be in good working order. The test slab or standard supplied by the maker, and the tables, if any, must accompany each refractometer. Upon request special attention will be given to such portions of the scale as may be of particular importance in the contemplated use of the instrument. Refractometers with compensators will be tested with "white" light unless otherwise specified. Refractometers without compensators will be tested only with sodium light unless otherwise specified.

Item	Description	Fee
202.204z	For special tests and calibrations of refractometric measurements, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.205 Refractive indices.

When submitting media for index measurement, the temperature, wavelength of light (or spectral line), and approximate degree of desired precision should be specified. Liquid samples should usually be as large as 10 ml. Solids for item d, must be in the form of test slabs, approximately 1 x ½ x $^3/_{16}$ inches, such as are commonly used for the adjustment of Abbe refractometers. Two surfaces must be pitch polished (plane within approximately one wavelength) and intersect at 90° to form an unbeveled edge.

Item	Description	Fee
	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 liquid by precision Abbe refractometer:	
202.205a	Determination of index for single temperature	$29.00
202.205b	Determination of index for each additional sample submitted at the same time for same temperature, or for each determination and additional spectral lines for same temperature	11.00
202.205c	One index determination at each additional temperature	16.00
	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 solid by precision Abbe refractometer:	
202.205d	Determination of index for 1 sample	16.00
202.205e	Determination of index for each additional spectrum line, C, F, or G	6.50
	Determination of index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$) of solid submitted in form of 60° prism for one visible spectrum line:	
202.205f	Determination of index	26.00
202.205g	For each additional line in the visible spectrum	12.00
202.205z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.206 Polarimetric instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
202.206z	Calibration of polarimeters, saccharimeters, and quartz control plates. Fees determined by the nature and difficulty of the test.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

§ 202.311 Photography.

The following information is pertinent to the tests a to f in this schedule.

a. American Standard Printing Transmission Density (Type P2–b) is measured on step tablets of 21 steps or less, with a densitometer calibrated to ±0.01 density or ±1 percent of the density, whichever is the greater. This type of density is the one most commonly employed in the photographic industry and is customarily implied when the type of density is not specified.

b. American Standard Diffuse Visual Transmission Density (Type V1–b) is measured on step tablets of 21 steps or less, with a densitometer calibrated to ±0.01 density or ±1 percent of the density, whichever is the greater.

c, d. The determination of the residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic film is made according to American Standard Method PH4.8–1958 or the latest revision thereof.

Hypo concentrations less than 0.005 mg. per square inch are reported as "nil". When hypo concentration is 0.005 mg. per square inch or over, it is reported to one significant figure.

Each sample submitted should be properly identified, contain no image (slight fog permissible) and must be submitted immediately after processing.

Each sample submitted should be 6 to 8 inches in length and should be attached securely to request letter by stapling.

Samples are not returned since they are destroyed during the test.

e, f. The determination of residual sodium thiosulfate concentration of processed photographic paper is made according to American Standard Method PH4.30–1962 or the latest revision thereof.

Each sample submitted should be properly identified, contain no image (slight fog permissible) and be of such dimensions that 2 strips, 1 x 4 inches can be cut for test.

Item	Description	Fee
202.311a	Calibration of photographic step tablets for printing density, 1 sample	$28.00
202.311b	Calibration of photographic step tablets for visual density, 1 sample	28.00
202.311c	Residual sodium thiosulfate concentration of processed film, 1 sample	12.00
202.311d	Each additional sample for the determination of residual sodium thiosulfate in film submitted at the same time	3.00
202.311e	Residual sodium thiosulfate concentration of processed photographic paper, 1 sample	20.00
202.311f	Each additional sample for the determination of residual thiosulfate concentration of processed photographic paper submitted at the same time	5.00
202.311z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, such as precise determination of contact printing density and measurements of resolving power of photographic materials, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

LENGTH

§ 202.401 Reference line standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
202.401z	Calibrations of reference line standards to a higher precision than that provided in schedule 202.402 are regarded as special tests. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test; they may be approximately estimated as twice the corresponding fees of schedule 202.402.	

§ 202.402 Working line standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
202.402a	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of the total length at room temperature to an accuracy of 0.001 mm if the character of the graduation justifies	$125.00
202.402b	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of the total length at an additional lower temperature to obtain the coefficient of expansion	110.00
202.402c	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of equal submultiples of a length, each	20.00
202.402d	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of any other single interval	65.00
202.402z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.403 Commercial line standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
202.403z	Calibrations of commercial line standards of length to an accuracy of 0.01 mm or 0.0004 inch, if the character of the graduation justifies, are regarded as special tests. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test; they may be approximately estimated as one-half of the corresponding fees of schedule 202.402.	

§ 202.404 Steel tapes.

(a) Steel tapes accepted by the National Bureau of Standards as suitable for calibration will be issued a National Bureau of Standards Report of Calibration. Steel tapes are used for many types of long-interval length measurements. The varied requirements for the application of calibrated steel tapes to length measurements necessarily requires variance in type and location of interval markings and accessory attachments. Some tapes, although being of excellent quality and having application that justifies NBS calibration, are not necessarily suitable for use as reference tapes. (See paragraph b of this section.) Such steel tapes for which a Report of Calibration has been issued will be engraved with a National Bureau of Standards serial number for identification purposes. A steel tape considered by the National Bureau of Standards to be suitable for use as a reference tape for checking other calibrated or uncalibrated steel tapes, or for other appropriate uses, will also be engraved with a mark indicating the year of calibration. Reports of Calibration normally will indicate the measured lengths of intervals to the nearest 0.001 foot or 0.1 mm. Length values will be reported at 68° Fahrenheit (20° C.).

(b) A steel tape considered suitable for use as a reference tape, as defined above, should possess the following minimum requirements: The error in total length of the tape at the standard temperature of 68° Fahrenheit (20° C.) and at standard tension shall not exceed 0.1 inch per 100 feet (2 millimeters per 25 meters). The standard tension in 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms) for tapes 25 to 100 feet, or from 10 to 30 meters in length and 20 pounds (9 kilograms) for tapes longer than 100 feet or 30 meters. From the standpoint of inherent stability and to prevent the possibility of accidental displacement of reference graduations, a reference tape should normally possess the following characteristic: All interval graduation should be on a single piece of metal ribbon. This is usually construed to imply that the graduations should not be on pieces of solder, sleeves, thin plates or blocks bonded or attached to the tape, or on wire loops, spring balances, tension handles or other accessories liable to be detached or changed in shape.

Item	Description	Fee
202.404a	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length of the tape when supported throughout at standard tension and at standard temperature, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length	$21.00
	This is the regular standard test which will be made and charged for in each case. To this amount must be added the fees for any additional tests made, and for item (n), if applicable, in accordance with the following schedule.	
202.404b	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported throughout at any tension other than standard tension, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length	4.00
	Tension desired must be specified.	
202.404c	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported at the ends only	4.00
	The Bureau is not prepared to make this test on tapes having a greater length than 200 feet or 50 meters.	
	Standard tension will be used in this test unless another tension is specified.	
202.404d	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported at the ends and one or more intermediate points, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length	4.00
	Standard tension will be used unless another tension is specified.	
202.404e	Steel tape—determination of the correction to length of a subinterval under the same conditions as to tension and points of support as for the total length	$3.00
	The points at which these measurements are made must be points at which the tape is supported.	
	The Bureau is not prepared to test tapes supported at points more than 200 feet or 50 meters apart.	
202.404f	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the length of a subinterval under different specified conditions as to tension and points of support from those used for the total length	5.00
	See item (e) above.	
202.404g	Steel tape—determination of the tension to the nearest integral half-pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of an interval is most nearly zero, under a specified condition of support, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters	5.00
202.404h	Steel tape—determination of the correction to a subinterval at the tension at which the correction to the total length is most nearly zero and under the conditions of support used in the test under item (g)	3.00
202.404i	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length of an interval on the reverse side of the tape, when supported at standard tension and at standard temperature, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length	5.00
202.404j	Steel tape—determination of the coefficient of expansion of a tape, fee will be determined in each individual case.	
202.404k	Steel tape—determination of Young's modulus of elasticity, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length	15.00
	Not recommended for tapes having enameled, plastic, or heavy varnish coatings.	
202.404l	Steel tape—determination of the weight per foot or per meter of a tape	6.00
202.404m	Spring balance—testing in horizontal position	10.00
202.404n	Steel tape—additional charge for each tape sent without reel	4.00
202.404o	Steel tape—determination of AE	10.00
202.404p	Steel tape—computed values (this does not include charge for necessary measurements)	5.00
202.404z	For special tests not covered in the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.405 Invar base-line tapes.

For testing of steel tapes, see schedule 202.404. The test of an invar base-line tape of any length less than 50 meters on our geodetic-tape comparator will, in general, be made for the same fee as a 50-meter invar base-line tape. Attention is called to the fact that only invar base-line tapes of certain lengths can be tested on this comparator. Invar tapes not tested on the geodetic-tape comparator will be tested on our bench standard under items 202.405 (l) and (m).

Item	Description	Fee
202.405a	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of total length with a probable error not greater than ±0.050 mm	$130.00
202.405b	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of total length at an additional tension and/or method of support, with a probable error not greater than ±0.050 mm	40.00
202.405c	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination of total length supported throughout, by computation from the observed length when supported at the ends and one or more intermediate points	20.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.405d	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—high precision calibration of a group of uniformly spaced subintervals when supported on a horizontal flat surface, using the same tension specified for test item 202.405c. Charge for each interval	$20.00
202.405e	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of the coefficient of expansion with an accuracy of at least 0.000001 per degree celsius using the electrical resistance method, and calibration of its total length at 1 temperature, tension, and method of support with a probable error not greater than ±0.050 mm	225.00
202.405f	Invar base-line tape—determination of Young's modulus of elasticity	15.00
202.405g	Invar base-line tape—determination of the weight per meter (or per foot)	6.00
202.405h	Spring balance—testing in horizontal position	10.00
202.405i	Invar base-line tape—additional charge for each tape sent without a reel	4.00
202.405j	Invar base-line tape—determination of AE	10.00
202.405k	Invar base-line tape—computed values other than as provided in item 202.405c	5.00
202.405l	Invar base-line tape not more than 50 meters in nominal length—determination on bench standard at room temperature of length of 1 interval when supported at 1 method of support and under 1 tension, or determination of the tension to the nearest integral half-pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of the interval is most nearly zero at a specified method of support	33.00
202.405m	Invar base-line tape not more than 50 meters in nominal length—each additional determination on bench standard at room temperature of length of interval, or tension to the nearest integral half-pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of an interval is most nearly zero	13.00
202.405z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.406 Surveyors' measuring instruments (other than tapes).

Item	Description	Fee
202.406a	Leveling rod—testing principal intervals	$48.00
202.406z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.407 Sieves.

NOTE: The precision seal of the National Bureau of Standards on any sieve indicates that the sieve has been tested at the National Bureau of Standards and found to conform to specification. Except by special arrangements, the testing of sieves at the National Bureau of Standards is limited to No. 2½ to No. 400 inclusive.

Item	Description	Fee
202.407a	Sieve—test of a sieve No. 2½ to No. 400 inclusive to determine conformity to specification, but not including the sieving test	$16.00
202.407z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.408 Haemacytometers.

Each haemacytometer chamber and each cover glass which passes the specification is marked with a National Bureau of Standards precision seal. In general, work will be discontinued when a substantial number of items in a lot fail to comply with the specifications, and the fee will be computed on the basis of the number of items tested plus a special handling charge. Items 202.408 a to e inclusive will be applicable if a minimum of 12 chambers are submitted at one time; otherwise item 202.408z will be applicable. Only one letter reporting results of test will be supplied for any one test at the prices of items 202.408 a to e inclusive.

Item	Description	Fee
202.408a	Single Neubauer haemacytometer chamber—testing single cell chamber (having Neubauer ruling) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	$7.00
202.408b	Single Fuchs-Rosenthal haemacytometer chamber—testing single cell chamber (having Fuchs-Rosenthal ruling) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	10.00
202.408c	Double Neubauer haemacytometer chamber—testing double cell chamber (having 2 Neubauer rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	8.00
202.408d	Double Fuchs-Rosenthal haemacytometer chamber—testing double cell chamber (having 2 Fuchs-Rosenthal rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	20.00
202.408e	Quadruple haemacytometer chamber—testing quadruple cell chamber (having 2 Neubauer rulings and 2 Fuchs-Rosenthal rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification	21.00
202.408z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.409 Areas and area-measuring instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
202.409z	Special tests only are conducted in this category and fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.410 Precision circles.

Item	Description	Fee
202.410z	Special tests only are conducted in this field and fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.411 Linear thermal expansion of solids.

Item	Description	Fee
202.411z	Special tests only are conducted in this category and fees for accepted tests will be charged dependent upon their nature. Only those tests that cannot be carried out elsewhere may be accepted.	

§ 202.412 Gage blocks.

(a) Test fee schedules in § 202.412 include a statement of the accuracy to which measurements are ordinarily made; however, if the character of the defining surfaces of a gage block is not such as to warrant this accuracy, the report will show the accuracy actually obtained. All gage blocks submitted for test should be in substantially new block condition and each block should be marked with an identification number.

(b) In the shipment of gage blocks extreme precaution should be taken both against corrosion and damage by contact with other gage blocks during transit. All defining steel surfaces should be greased and the blocks padded with waxed paper or volatile rust inhibitor treated paper. A greased steel surface coming in contact with newspaper, wrapping paper (unwaxed) or excelsior is very likely to corrode. Sets of gage blocks should have packing inside the case, and the case should be bound shut as the clasps frequently open or break during shipment.

(c) Shipments and purchase orders should be sent to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C., marked to the attention of the Length Section.

Item	Description	Fee
202.412a	Gage blocks—determination of length to ±0.000004″ and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for sizes from 0.100″ to and including 1.000″ in lots of 10 or more, each	$$7.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412b	Gage blocks—determination of length to ±0.000005″, ±0.000006″, and ±0.000007″, respectively, for blocks from 1″ to 2″, 2″ to 3″, and 3″ to 4″, in length and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, in lots of 3 or more, each	21.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412ab	Measurements as described under items (a) and (b) for usual 81 block set, per set	525.00
	Extra blocks will be charged for under item (a) or (e).	
202.412c	Gage blocks—determination of length to ±0.000002″ and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for sizes from 0.100″ to and including 1.000″, in lots of 10 or more, each	11.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412d	Gage blocks—determination of length to ±0.000002″, ±0.000003″, and ±0.000004″, respectively, for blocks from 1″ to 2″, 2″ to 3″, and 3″ to 4″, in length and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, in lots of 3 or more, each	32.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412cd	Measurements as described under items (c) and (d) for usual 81 block set, per set	880.00
	Extra blocks will be charged for under item (c) or (e).	
202.412e	Gage blocks—determination of length to ±0.000003″ and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for sizes from 0.010″ to and including 0.090″, in lots of 10 or more, each	8.00
	Blocks in this size range are usually warped and do not warrant calibration to a higher accuracy. In special cases blocks 0.040″ and thicker will be calibrated under item (c) if the errors in flatness of the blocks are not excessive.	
202.412f	Gage blocks—determination of length to ±0.000001″ per inch of length and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for blocks of the following length: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20″, in lots of 3 or more, each	50.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

ENGINEERING METROLOGY

§ 202.500 General.

(a) Test fee schedules 202.501 to 202.509 include a statement of the relative accuracy to which measurements are ordinarily made. However, if the character of the defining surface of a gage or other article is not such as to warrant the measurement to this accuracy, the report will show the accuracy actually obtained. If a greater accuracy is requested and the defining surfaces are such as to permit measurements to the accuracy requested, the necessary measurements will be made and a special fee will be charged.

(b) In addition to the items covered by schedules 202.501 to 202.509 other items such as gage block accessories, taper plug and ring gages, and gill net gages are occasionally calibrated. Other sizes than those listed in the fee schedules are also calibrated on special request. These tests and calibrations are made so infrequently that it is not practical to list a definite fee, and such work will be done on the basis of the cost of the work.

(c) In the shipment of gages, extreme precautions should be taken both against corrosion and damage by contact with other gages during transit. All defining steel surfaces should be greased and protected with waxed paper or a suitable strippable plastic coating. A greased steel surface coming in contact with newspaper, wrapping paper (unwaxed) or excelsior is very likely to corrode. Small gages suitably wrapped may be fastened in place in a strong rigid container so that no movement is possible. Plug and ring gages should ordinarily not be shipped mated. In the case of large-size threaded plugs and rings, mating is permissible as a means of protecting the plug threads. In such cases a grease must be used that will prevent electrolytic corrosion between the mating gages.

(d) Minimum test fee for calibration work is $20.00.

§ 202.501 End standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
	End standards with spherical or pointed ends, or flat ends with area of contact less than ¼ square inch:	
202.501a	End standards—determination of length to ±0.00005″ for lengths up to and including 8″, each	$12.00
202.501b	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000005″ per inch of length for lengths over 8″ up to and including 20″, each	16.00
202. 501c	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000005″ per inch of length for lengths over 20″ up to and including 40″, each	20.00
202.501d	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000005″ per inch of length for lengths over 40″ up to and including 72″, each	24.00
202.501e	End standards—determination of length to ±0.00002″ for lengths up to and including 8″, each	24.00
202.501f	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000003″ per inch of length for lengths over 8″ up to and including 20″, each	32.00
202. 501g	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000003″ per inch of length for lengths over 20″ up to and including 40″, each	40.00
202. 501h	End standards—determination of length to ±0.000003″ per inch of length for lengths over 40″ up to and including 72″, each	48.00
202. 502z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.502 Plain cylindrical plug and ring gages.

Item	Description	Fee
202.502a	Plain cylindrical plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00005″ for sizes up to and including 4″, each	$12.00
202.502b	Plain cylindrical plug gages—determination of diamter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00001″ for sizes up to and including 2″, each	35.00
202.502c	Plain cylindrical plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.000005″ for sizes up to and including 2″, each	50.00
202.502d	Plain cylindrical ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.00001″ for sizes .03″ up to and including 2″, each	50.00
202.502e	Plain cylindrical ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.000005″ for sizes .03″ up to and including 2″, each	75.00
202.502f	Plain cylindrical ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to ±0.000003″ for sizes .25″ up to and including 2″, each	100.00
202.502z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.503 Thread plug and ring gages.

Item	Description	Fee
202.503a	Straight thread plug gages and setting thread plug gages—determination of angle to 3′ to 15′ depending on pitch and diameter; lead error and pitch diameter to 0.0001″, major diameter to 0.0002″, thread form as to clearance, for sizes ¼″ to 6″ each	$30.00
202.503b	Straight thread ring gages—determination of angle to 3′ to 15′ depending on pitch and diameter, lead error to 0.0001″, minor diameter to 0.0002″, thread form as to clearance, and fit on setting plug, for sizes ¼″ to 6″, each	30.00
202.503c	Taper thread plug gages having 60° threads (except API Cable and Rotary gages)—determination of half angles to 3′ to 15′ depending on pitch and diameter, lead error, pitch diameter and taper to 0.0001″, major diameter to 0.0003″, and thread form as to clearance, for sizes up to and including 10″, each	75.00
202.503d	Taper thread plug gages having 60° threads—determination of half angles to 3′ to 15′ depending on pitch and diameter, lead error and taper to 0.0001″, pitch diameter to 0.0002″, major diameter to 0.0004″, and thread form as to clearance, for sizes over 10″ to 24″, inclusive, each	95.00
202.503e	Taper thread ring gages having 60° threads (except API Cable and Rotary gages)—determination of angle to 3′ to 15′ depending on pitch and diameter, lead error to 0.0001″, taper to 0.0002″, minor diameter to 0.0005″ (or truncation of thread crest), threadform as to clearance, and standoff from mating plug to 0.002″ for sizes up to 10″, each	60.00
202.503f	Taper thread ring gages having 60° threads—determination of angle to 3′ to 15′ depending on pitch and diameter, lead error to 0.0001″, taper to 0.0002″, minor diameter to 0.0005″ (or truncation of thread crest), thread form as to clearance, and standoff from mating plug to 0.002″, for sizes over 10″ to 24″ inclusive, each	95.00
202.503g	API Cable and Rotary taper thread plug gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 7, each	110.00
202.503h	API Cable and Rotary taper thread ring gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 7, each	$75.00
202.503i	API Cable and Rotary tool connection gages—determination of mating standoff and standoff from grand master gages, per set	30.00
202.503j	API sucker rod plug gages designated as P1, P5, P7, B2 and B6—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 11B, each	30.00
202.503k	API sucker rod plug gages designated as P3 and B4—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 11B, each	60.00
202.503l	API sucker rod ring gages designated as P2, P6, P8, B1 and B5—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 11B, each	30.00
202.503m	API sucker rod ring gages designated as P4 and B3—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 11B, each	50.00
202.503n	API sucker rod gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 11B for the inspection of used gages, per set of any size	140.00
202.503o	API Buttress Casing Plug Gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 5B for sizes up to 10″, each	85.00
202.503p	API Buttress Casing Plug Gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 5B, for sizes over 10″, each	105.00
202.503q	API Buttress Casing Ring Gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 5B, for sizes up to 10″, each	70.00
202.503r	API Buttress Casing Ring Gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Standard 5B, for sizes over 10″, each	95.00
202.503z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.504 Instruments and components.

Item	Description	Fee
202.504a	Micrometer calipers—determination of errors at 10 points selected to test uniformity of graduations as well as lead errors. Also determination of planeness and parallellism errors of contact surfaces, each	$50.00
202.504b	Dial micrometers—determination of errors in each 1/10th revolution of the pointer for 1 revolution and each half revolution up to 5 revolutions, each NOTE: In the case of dial micrometers, the accuracy obtainable depends on the value of the smallest division on the dial and on the mechanical condition of the instrument as evidenced by the degree to which it will repeat its indications.	35.00
202.504c	Thread wires—determination of diameter, straightness, and roundness of each of three wires in a set in accordance with specification for wires in Handbook H28, Screw Thread Standards for Federal Services, and determination of mean diameter and C correction, for the best sizes of wires for standard 60° screw threads, from 2 to 80 threads per inch and for 29° Acme screw threads from 1 to 20 threads per inch, per set of 3 wires	6.00
202.504d	Gear wires—determination of diameter, straightness, and roundness of each of 2 wires in a set to an accuracy of ±0.000010″, per set	6.00
202.504e	Master wires—determination of mean diameter, and straightness to an accuracy of ±0.000005″, each	15.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.504f	Penetration needles—test for compliance with ASTM specification D5-52 without reporting actual dimensions, each	$3.00
202.504g	Penetration needles—test for compliance with ASTM specification D5-61 with dimensions reported, each NOTE: Request quotation on test of 6 or more needles on above test.	25.00
202.504h	Petroleum wax penetration needles—test for compliance with ASTM Specification D1321-61T, without reporting dimensions, each	5.00
	NOTE: Penetration needles must be serial numbered, otherwise, needles will be numbered by NBS, each	2.00
202.504i	Polariscope tubes—determination of the average length of polariscope observation tube and marking with NBS serial number if length is within ±0.03 mm of nominal length for 100 and 200 mm tubes and ±0.04 mm for 400 mm tubes, each	24.00
202.504z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.505 Optical reference planes.

Item	Description	Fee
	Optical reference planes are tested interferometrically, horizontally supported with test surface supported on three equally spaced pads located at 0.7 of the radius from the center. The test is performed along two marked diameters at 90° to each other on each surface, when each diameter is parallel to two of the support pads. Graphs of the profiles are supplied.	
202.505a	Optical reference plane—to an accuracy of ±0.0000005″ for sizes not exceeding 6″, per surface	$70.00
202.505b	Optical reference plane—to an accuracy of ±0.0000005″ for sizes larger than 6″ but not exceeding 8″ in diameter, per surface	100.00
202.505c	Optical reference plane—to an accuracy of ±0.0000005″ for sizes larger than 8″ but not exceeding 10″ in diameter, per surface	150.00
202.505d	Optical true plane not exceeding 3″ in diameter—measured along 4 marked diameters at 45° to each other, to an accuracy of ±0.0000002″. Test performed by intercomparison of a group of three similar planes supplied by customer. Total of 12 diameters—4 each on one surface of 3 planes	500.00
202.505z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.506 Angle blocks.

Item	Description	Fee
202.506a	Calibration of set of AA grade angle blocks consisting of one each of the following sizes: 1, 3, 5, 20, and 30 seconds; 1, 3, 5, 20, and 30 minutes; 1, 3, 5, 15, 30, and 45 degrees—determination of flatness of faces, parallelism of elements of surfaces and angle between faces. Accuracy of angle between faces 0.5 second. Per set	$350.00
202.506z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.507 Polygons.

Item	Description	Fee
	Calibration of polygons—determination of flatness of faces, variation of the angles between faces and the base of the polygon (where possible the polygon will be adjusted for minimum variation) and the angle between faces. Accuracy of values for angles between faces 0.5 second or less:	
202.507a	Polygons having 4 or 5 sides, each	$175.00
202.507b	Polygons having 8, 9, or 10 sides, each	200.00
202.507c	Polygons having 12 sides, each	250.00
202.507d	Polygons having 24 sides, each	400.00
202.507e	Polygons having 36 sides, each	800.00
202.507f	Polygons having 72 sides, each	2,000.00
202.507z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.508 Master balls.

Item	Description	Fee
202.508a	Steel or Carbide balls—determination of diameter to ±0.000050″ for sizes from 1/16″ to 1″, each	$10.00
202.508b	Steel or Carbide balls—determination of diameter to ±0.000010″ for sizes from 1/16″ to 1″, each	15.00
202.508c	Master ball—determination of diameter to ±0.000005″ by comparison with NBS master and measurement of roundness of two equators, for sizes from 1/8″ to 1/2″ by 1/32″ steps and 1/2″ to 1″ by 1/16″ steps. Test applied only on balls with diameter variation of 0.000005″ or less and deviation from nominal size within ±0.000030″, each	25.00
202.508d	Master balls—determination of mean diameter from 5 interferometric readings to an accuracy of ±0.000003″ and measurement of roundness of four equators. For sizes up to 1″ in diameter. Test made only on balls with diameter variation of 0.000003″ or less, each	60.00
202.508z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.509 Gears.

Item	Description	Fee
202.509a	Tooth Index Measurement—Calibration results recorded in tape form with each tooth location being represented by a plateau and another tape (taken simultaneously) of the reference diameter location during the tooth index calibration. Gears, master gears, gear cutters, and index plates, from 0.125″ diameter to about 8.0″ diameter and from about 24 teeth to about 500 teeth. The maximum overall length of the part must be less than 3″. Suitable reference and calibration surfaces must be available to obtain the estimated accuracy of ±3 seconds of arc.	
	For 71 teeth or less, each	$160.00
	For 72 teeth or more, each NOTE: The cost of any needed adaptors will be added to the calibration cost, if made by NBS.	200.00
202.509z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

MASS AND VOLUME

§ 202.610 General.

(a) *Calibration and testing.* (1) Calibration consists of determining the value, either mass or volume, relative to an accepted standard. It is assumed that all items submitted for calibration will be used as reference standards. (This designation implies the use of a correction or actual value of the standard in all measurements relative to it.) Results of a calibration will be reported in a National Bureau of Standards "Report of Calibration" listing the value together with an appropriate uncertainty. The Report of Calibration makes no reference to the compliance with existing Class tolerances which limit the departure of actual value from the nominal value.

(2) Testing consists of establishing compliance with applicable specifications or tolerances. If the need is critical and the service is not available elsewhere, items may be accepted for test. The results of the test will be reported in a National Bureau of Standards "Report of Test" which generally is a statement indicating the compliance, or non-compliance, with the particular specification or tolerance.

(3) Acceptance for calibration or test is based on inspection at the National Bureau of Standards. Acceptance is based on suitability for use as a reference standard. Items not accepted for calibration or test will be returned, the appropriate cleaning, handling and inspection fee being applicable.

(4) The established fees are based on satisfactory test or calibration effected by normal procedures. Total cost of test or calibration will include cost of items required to facilitate the use of normal procedures. Examples of items, the cost of which will be added to the established fees as routine procedure are: replacement of missing small weights, repairs to damaged surfaces, the cleaning and greasing of glass stop cocks, repairs to shipping cases or crates, and the reconditioning or modification of closures for weight-adjustment cavities.

(5) Occasionally items are received for test which vary excessively from nominal. Such variation becomes evident in the actual calibration or test. Completion of calibration or test may require considerable deviation from normal procedures. For such cases, the fee will be computed on a cost basis.

(6) When requested, receipt of items and purchase orders will be acknowledged. Such acknowledgment will not contain a price quotation. Actual cost of the calibration or test will be stated in the acknowledgment copy of NBS Form 64. Usually, this acknowledgment is issued sufficiently in advance of the completion of the work so that change orders can be processed prior to return shipment.

(b) *Correspondence and purchase orders.* (1) All correspondence concerning calibration and testing, should be addressed to the National Bureau of Standards, Attention: Mass and Volume Section, 2.06, Washington 25, D.C.

(2) The purchase order or calibration request must include the following items:

(i) Purchase order number or authority to charge against existing open purchase order.

(ii) Legal owner of item.

(iii) Nominal designation and total number of items by count.

(iv) Shipping instructions for shipment to other than name stated in (i).

(v) Previous Bureau of Standards Test Number if appropriate.

(3) After completion of calibration or test, items will be packed and shipped as directed. The Report of Calibration or the Report of Test, whichever is applicable, will be mailed under separate cover.

§ 202.611 Reference standards of mass.

(a) Reference standards of mass are weights or weight sets of design, material and surface finish comparable to, but not necessarily limited to present Class A, B, M, S or S–1 as described in Circulars 3 and 547 in Volume 3 of NBS Handbook 77. Standards accepted are calibrated with reference to NBS standards of mass, with an uncertainty compatible with the equipment and methods used.

(b) Packing and shipping: (1) Weights must be carefully packed. If shipped in their regular cases the weights should be tightly packed in their pockets by the use of extra material of some sort.

(2) In many instances the sheet-metal weights that are packed under the glass covers of the regular cases reach the Bureau bent or otherwise damaged. Care should be given the packing of these weights. Sufficient extra packing should be used to hold the glass cover firmly in place.

(3) Many of the laboratory and storage weight cases now in service are not designed to retain the weights in the pockets during shipment. Also, shipments of weights are sometimes subjected to exceptionally rough handling. It is strongly recommended that weights larger than about 200 g be removed from the laboratory or storage cases and packed for shipment as described in this section. Do not ship empty storage cases.

(4) Some soft but firm material should be used next to the weight and bound tightly against it to avoid possibility of abrasion. If tissue paper is used, many thicknesses should be firmly wrapped on. This should then be covered with thicker, tougher material such as cotton gauze or knit goods. The whole should then be wrapped securely in heavy wrapping paper to exclude the dust and grit from rough packing material. Each package should be clearly labeled.

(5) Weight identification, purchase order number, and legal owner must be clearly designated on the packing slip. Enclose packing slip in envelope and attach to outside of box (wrap with weights if package is small). Envelope should be clearly marked. Also package with the weights an information sheet stating the density and composition or accepted trade name of the material of which the weights are made, also the construction and surface protection of the weights.

(c) Calibration: (1) Cleaning, inspection and handling in accordance with fee 202.611 (a through d) will apply to all weights accepted for calibration.

(2) The true mass and/or apparent mass corrections are determined using computed volumes based on the manufacturers statement of density of the material. (In the absence of this information, estimated densities are used.) The apparent mass correction at 20° C. is computed with reference to Normal Brass (density 8.4 g/cm^3 at 0° C.: Volume coefficient expansion 0.000054/C.°, air density 1.2 mg/cm^3). Apparent mass corrections computed to any other basis will be furnished if requested. Fee in accordance with 202.611 (e through z) will apply for calibration.

(3) Measurement of volumes for use in computing corrections will be done on a cost basis (202.611z). Correspondence or consultation as to the exact requirements must provide a basis for such calibration.

Item	Description	Fee
	INSPECTION, CLEANING AND HANDLING (ALSO APPLIES TO WEIGHTS NOT ACCEPTED FOR CALIBRATION)	
202. 611a	For single weight not greater than 50 pounds or 20 kg	$12. 00
202. 611b	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	17. 00
202. 611c	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit, when the largest weight is not greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg but is greater than 2 pounds or 1 kg	25. 00
202. 611d	For each set or group of weights submitted as a unit when the largest weight is not greater than 50 pounds but is greater than 20 pounds or 10 kg	35. 00
	FOR CALIBRATION, IN ADDITION TO APPROPRIATE INSPECTION, CLEANING AND HANDLING FEES	
202. 611e	For sets 100 g to 1 mg, or sets within this range, calibration	140. 00
202. 611f	For sets 100 g to 50 mg, or sets within this range, calibration	120. 00
202. 611g	For sets 100 g to 1 g, or sets within this range, calibration	60. 00
202. 611h	For sets 1 g to 1 mg, or sets within this range, calibration	80. 00
202. 611i	For individual weights, 100 g or less, calibration	10. 00
202. 611j	For each individual weight greater than 100 g but not greater than 2 kg, calibration	15. 00
202. 611k	For each individual weight greater than 2 kg but not greater than 20 kg	20. 00
202. 611z	Other operations will be charged for on the basis of actual cost of time and materials.	

§ 202.612 Large mass standards.

(a) Large mass reference standards are weights over 50 pounds (up to and including 10,000 pounds). Acceptance for calibration is based on suitability with regard to general design and upon assurance of usage as a reference standard.

(b) Weights over 50 pounds will be accepted for testing or standardization provided the need is critical and the service is not available elsewhere. (Testing is to determine compliance or noncompliance with accepted specifications. Standardization includes testing and adjustment to comply with appropriate adjustment tolerance.)

(c) Packing and shipping: (1) Arrangements for testing or calibration should be completed before weights are shipped to the National Bureau of Standards. All correspondence must be addressed to the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C.

(2) Weights from 51 pounds to approximately 250 pounds must be clean, suitably protected and shipped in wooden boxes having screw-fastened covers. Larger weights must be clean, suitably protected and shipped in reusable crates. Adjustment cavity seals must be packed separately and included with all new weights shipped to NBS for standardization. The empty adjustment cavities must be suitably protected to exclude dirt and moisture while in transit.

(3) Ship weights as follows:

(i) Test weights of 50 pounds and reference standards of 51 to 1,000 pounds: From the West Coast and the Rocky Mountain area, ship to the National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colorado; from the Midwest, ship to the National Bureau of Standards Master Scale Depot, 5800 West 69th Street, Chicago, Illinois; from the East, ship to the National Bureau of Standards, Connecticut Avenue and Van Ness Street NW., Washington 25, D.C.

(ii) 1001 to 10,000 pounds: It is desirable that weights larger than 1000 pounds be submitted to the National Bureau of Standards Master Scale Depot, 5800 West 69th Street, Chicago, Illinois; however, by previous correspondence, arrangements can be made for accepting such weights at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C.

(d) Adjusting material: When large amounts of adjusting material are required for new weights, the Bureau reserves the right to add the cost to the test fee or to require the owner or maker to furnish the material.

(e) Calibration, test and standardization: For a calibration, the value of the weight or object (apparent mass with reference to Normal Brass) together with a statement of uncertainty will be reported on an NBS Report of Calibration. Weights accepted for test will be reported as either complying or not complying with appropriate specifications on an NBS Report of Test. Weights accepted for standardization will be reported as complying with appropriate adjustment tolerance specifications on an NBS Report of Test. Fees in accordance with 202.612 (a thru z) apply.

Item	Description	Fee
	TEST WEIGHTS, 50 LB, CLASS C, CAST IRON	
202.612a	A handling fee of $2.25 per weight in addition to the applicable test fee will be charged for each weight of a group submitted the minimum handling charge shall be (NOTE: The National Bureau of Standards no longer tests weights of this kind on a routine basis. Special need or requirement for this work must be established.)	$12.00
202. 612b	Tolerance testing (no adjustment) per weight	8. 00
202. 612c	Standardization, per weight	16. 00

Item	Description	Fee
	Test Weights 51 to 1,000 Pounds	
202.612d	Test and when adjustable, standardize within Class C adjustment tolerances	$25.00
202.612e	Calibrate only (precision 1/100,000)	20.00
	Test Weights 1,001 to 2,500 Pounds	
202.612f	Test and, when adjustable, standardize to nominal value with precision of 0.01 pound	35.00
202.612g	Calibrate only (precision 1/100,000)	30.00
	Test Weights, 2,501 to 10,000 Pounds	
202.612h	Calibration only (precision 1/25,000)	35.00
202.612i	Calibration only (precision 1/100,000)	42.00
202.612j	Standardization, in addition to either 202.612h or 202.612i	25.00
	Cars, Railway Track Scale Test	
202.612k	Standardization on Master Track Scale at National Bureau of Standards Master Scale Depot, 5800 West 69th Street, Chicago, Illinois	40.00
	Test Weights, 10,000 to 150,000 Pounds	
202.612z	Fees for tests of weights in this grouping will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.613 Calibration of mass elements of pressure gage testing apparatus.

Calibration consists of cleaning, marking with suitable designation when required, and determining the value, which for weights of one pound and greater is reported to a precision of 1 part in 100,000. The fee is in accordance with Fee Schedule Item 212.613a.

Item	Description	Fee
212.613a	Each item to be calibrated	$6.00

§ 202.614 Recalibration of mass standards.

(a) Recalibration of reference mass standards should be based on monitoring the difference between weights or groups of weights in the set. As long as the differences as measured agree with the computed differences, the set can be considered constant. Mass standards submitted for recalibration will be cleaned, inspected and tested by intercomparison. If this intercomparison shows there has not been a sufficient change to warrant complete recalibration, a letter so stating and referring to the previous National Bureau of Standards Report of Calibration will be issued. Such a letter may include new values for one or two weights if necessary. Fee will not exceed that listed under §§ 202.611, 202.612 or 202.613, whichever is applicable.

§ 202.615 Glass volumetric apparatus.

(a) Glass volumetric apparatus is tested generally by weighing the amount of distilled water contained or delivered with reference to the graduations marked on the instrument. The quality of the markings and the care exercised in reading or setting the liquid level are major factors in both calibration and usage. Occasionally such instruments are used as reference or transfer standards which require calibration. Many usage requirements are satisfied by testing for compliance with existing capacity tolerance specifications. The Mass and Volume Section offers both calibration and testing, subject to certain restrictions.

(b) Instruments suitable for, and to be used for, reference or transfer standards will be accepted for calibration. Such instruments must essentially conform to the specifications contained in NBS Circular 602, Testing of Glass Volumetric Apparatus. Acceptance for calibration is based on correspondence or consultation concerning the exact manner in which the instrument is to be used. If accepted for calibration, the instrument will be marked with an identification number, calibrated, and the results reported on an NBS "Report of Calibration". The report will state the capacity under the conditions of test together with an associated statement concerning uncertainty. Fee for calibration will be computed on a cost basis.

(c) Precision grade glass volumetric apparatus will be accepted for testing to determine compliance with specifications and tolerances if the need is critical and the service is not available elsewhere. Acceptance for test is based on conformance with the specifications contained in NBS Circular 602, or other appropriate specifications. The item will be marked with an appropriate stamp if test results indicate conformity with NBS approved specifications and tolerances. No individual report will be issued (see d below for exception). Fee for testing is in accordance with 202.615 (a through k).

(d) A report will be furnished listing the test results for groups of blood pipettes to be used as factory standards, if requested. Fees in accordance with 202.615o.

Item	Description	Fee
	Testing in accordance with specifications in NBS Circular 602 or other approved specifications.	
202.615a	Flasks of capacities up to and including 250 ml, each	$3.50
202.615b	Flasks of capacities exceeding 250 ml, each	4.50
202.615c	Flasks marked both to "to contain" and "to deliver," each	6.50
202.615d	Flasks, of any capacity, when bearing more than one graduation mark. Primary capacity, each	4.00
202.615e	Each capacity in addition to primary (number determined by NBS)	1.75
202.615f	Flasks, specific gravity, each	8.50
202.615g	Cylindrical graduates, capacities up to and including 250 ml, each	10.00
202.615h	Cylindrical graduates, capacities exceeding 250 ml, each	12.00
202.615i	Transfer pipettes, each	3.00
202.615j	Burettes, except automatic, each	12.00
202.615k	Burettes, automatic, each	14.00
202.615l	Measuring pipettes, each	9.00
202.615m	Apparatus a through k disqualified for test on initial inspection per item	3.00
202.615n	Dilution pipette, including Trenner automatic and Sahli, each	1.00
202.615o	Dilution pipettes, automatic, other than Trenner, each	5.00
202.615p	Report of test for quality control purposes, each item (applies to 202.615 n and o only)	1.00
202.615q	Apparatus n and o disqualified for test on initial inspection, each	$1.00
202.615r	Items except those above for which there are accepted specifications, such as microazotometers, spirits measuring flasks, etc., will be tested on a cost basis in accordance with 202.615z. (Report of test will include capacities at test points if appropriate.)	
202.615z	For special calibrations not covered by above schedules fee will be determined on a cost basis.	

§ 202.616 Metal volumetric apparatus.

(a) Only those instruments suitable for use as reference standards (see, for example, specifications contained in National Bureau of Standards Monograph 62, Testing of Metal Volumetric Standards) will be accepted for calibration, based on inspection at the National Bureau of Standards. Calibration consists of determining the value "to contain" or "to deliver" by either gravimetric means or by the use of transfer standards. The item will be marked, and the value determined will be reported, together with a statement concerning the uncertainty, on a National Bureau of Standards Report of Calibration. Fee in accordance with 202.616 (a through z) applies. Specify "to contain", "to deliver" or both.

(b) Items not accepted for calibration as a result of initial inspection will be returned, fee in accordance with 202.616o being applicable.

(c) Packing and shipping:

(1) The apparatus should be securely packed in cases or packages which will protect against possible damage.

(2) When submitting immersion bottles for calibration, do not include the tank as it is not used in the calibration.

(3) Arrangements for calibration of Field Standards in excess of 10 gallons capacity must be completed before shipping apparatus to the National Bureau of Standards.

(4) If requested, the zero index or gage scales on Field Standards will be adjusted and sealed to within accepted tolerance specifications. Adjustment of slicker plate type standards should be made by the manufacturer.

Item	Description	Fee
	Calibration "to Contain". Fee for Calibration "to Deliver" Is Same. For Both Calibrations, Double Fee Shown	
202.616a	Slicker plate measures of capacity less than 5 gallons, each	$19.00
202.616b	Slicker plate measures of 5 gallon capacity, each Note: Adjustments of slicker plate measures to within accepted capacity tolerances, if requested, are done on a cost basis under 202.616z.	25.00
202.616c	1/10 cubic foot bottles for use in testing gas meters, each	25.00
202.616d	Cubic foot bottles for use in testing gas meters, each	41.00
202.616e	Portable cubic foot standards (Stillman type)	135.00
202.616f	Field standards of capacity less than 5 gallons (graduated neck type), each	19.00
202.616g	Field standards of 5 gallons capacity, each	25.00

Item	Description	Fee
	FIELD STANDARDS IN EXCESS OF 5 GALLONS BUT LESS THAN 50 GALLON CAPACITY	
202.616h	First 10 gallons increment	$25.00
202.616i	Each additional 5 gallon increment	4.50
	FIELD STANDARDS OF 50 GALLONS OR MORE CAPACITY	
202.616j	First 50 gallon increment	43.00
202.616k	Each additional 50 gallon increment	7.50
202.616l	Each additional 5 gallon increment	4.50
202.616m	Calibration of field standards, graduated neck type, at more than one scale point, each additional point	15.00
202.616n	Adjustment of zero index on gage (graduated neck type), each	13.00
202.616o	Apparatus disqualified for test, inspection and handling fee, each	7.00
202.616z	For calibration not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged on a cost basis.	

§ 202.617 Hydrometers.

(a) Hydrometers are considered reference standards. Those instruments conforming with the recommendations on construction contained in National Bureau of Standards Circular 555, Testing of Hydrometers, will be accepted for calibration, acceptance based on inspection at the National Bureau of Standards.

(b) For the purposes of this Fee Schedule, the following changes are made in Circular 555:

(1) Hydrometers with duplex scales or flat scales are not considered suitable for use as laboratory standards and will not be accepted for calibration.

(2) The thermometer element of a thermohydrometer will not be calibrated. (See A.S.T.M. specification E100, Standard Specification for A.S.T.M. Hydrometers.)

(3) The results of calibration will be furnished together with a statement of uncertainty, on a National Bureau of Standards Report of Calibration. Use as a laboratory standard implies the use of corrections, therefore no reference to tolerance compliances will be made on the report.

(c) Calibration consists of comparison at three or more points with a standard hydrometer. Fee in accordance with § 202.617 applies.

(d) Apparatus not accepted for calibration will be returned, appropriate inspection and handling fee being applicable. Each scale card must state the name of the manufacturer and his serial number, the standard temperature. and type of scale.

Item	Description	Fee
202.617a	Hydrometers, calibrated at 3 points, lots of 10 or more of identical scale range and design, each	$13.00
202.617b	Hydrometers, calibrated at 3 points, lot of less than 10, each of identical range and design	16.00
202.617c	Calibration at additional points, each point	3.50
202.617d	Hydrometers disqualified for calibration, inspection and handling charge	3.00
202.617z	For special calibrations not covered by the above schedule, fees will be determined on a cost basis.	

§ 202.618 Density determinations of solids and liquids.

(a) If the need is critical and the service is not available elsewhere, request may be accepted for the following density determinations:

(1) Density of solids, determined by hydrostatic weighing in appropriate liquid. Solids generally to have a mass less than 175 g and a maximum dimension less than 15 cm.

(2) Density of liquids, determined by weighing in picnometers at temperatures between 0° and 70° C.

(3) Associated tests such as the volume of solids, coefficient of thermal expansion for both solids and liquids.

(b) Acceptance for test is based on consultation or correspondence regarding the exact nature of the requirements. Do not ship materials to the National Bureau of Standards until all arrangements for test have been completed. Fees for all tests are computed on a cost basis.

Item	Description	Fee
202.618z	Density determinations for solids and liquids, fees computed on a cost basis	

PART 203—HEAT

TEMPERATURE PHYSICS

Sec.
203.101 Laboratory thermometers.
203.102 Thermocouples, thermocouple materials, and pyrometer indicators.
203.103 Resistance thermometers.
203.104 Clinical thermometers.
203.105 Optical pyrometers and ribbon filament lamps.

AUTHORITY: §§ 203.101 to 203.105 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

TEMPERATURE PHYSICS

§ 203.101 Laboratory thermometers.

Only thermometers identified uniquely by serial number will be accepted for test.

Item	Description	Fee
203.101a	Thermometers, testing at points from 0 to 100° C. inclusive, or from 32 to 212° F. inclusive, for each point tested	$10.00
203.101b	Thermometers, testing at points from 101 to 300° C. inclusive, or from 213 to 600° F. inclusive, for each point tested	18.00
203.101c	Thermometers, testing at points from 301 to 500° C. inclusive, or from 601 to 950° F. inclusive, for each point tested	30.00
203.101d	Thermometers, testing at points from −1 to −110° C. inclusive, or from 31 to −166° F. inclusive, for each point tested	32.00
203.101e	Thermometers, testing in liquid air, oxygen, or liquid nitrogen (−183° to −196° C.), for each point tested	53.00
203.101f	Calorimeter thermometers	67.00
203.101g	Beckmann thermometers, with 5° or 6° scale, testing at 1° intervals by comparison with precision standards	73.00
203.101h	When instruments submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done. Minimum fee $1.00.	
203.101i	Preliminary examination for foreign material in the mercury column and bulb and for a separated mercury column will be made as required. Separated mercury column will be reunited provided this can be accomplished readily. Maximum fee $3.00.	
203.101z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 203.102 Thermocouples, thermocouple materials and pyrometer indicators.

(a) Only the bare wires are required in order to perform the thermocouple calibrations in this schedule. It is preferable not to send insulating and protecting tubes, as the rate of breakage of these in shipment is high. If the thermocouple is furnished mounted (as in a protection-tube assembly) a charge of $5.00 will be made for dismantling the mounting, and the various parts will be returned to the sender without reassembling them.

(b) Thermocouple length requirements listed below are exclusive of lead wire. Lead wire need not be sent with thermocouples.

(c) All thermocouple calibration data furnished in reports will be on the basis of a reference junction temperature of 0° C., or 32° F.

(d) The calibration or test of an article will not be undertaken if, in our opinion, the article will not yield the specified accuracy, or if it possesses such unusual characteristics as to prevent the carrying out of the calibration or test at a reasonable cost.

Item	Description	Fee
203.102a	High temperature thermocouples and thermocouple materials. Mininum length 24 inches. Corresponding values of temperature and emf of a thermocouple material against the platinum standards of the NBS or of temperature and emf of a thermocouple at any 4 to 15 points within the range 0° to 1450° C (32° to 2650° F)	$75.00
	The reported accuracy of calibration of platinum vs. platinum-rhodium thermocouples is 0.5 degree C from 0° to 1000° C and ranges from 0.5 degree at 1100° to 2 degrees at 1450° C. Results above 1100° C are obtained by extrapolation.	
	The reported accuracy of calibration of base-metal thermocouples is 1 degree C in the range 0 to 1100° C (32 to 2000° F). Base-metal thermocouples are not calibrated above 1100° C (2000° F).	
203.102b	High temperature thermocouples and thermocouple materials. Calibration as per item 203.102a at less than 4 points, per point	25.00
203.102c	Platinum vs. platinum-10% rhodium thermocouples. The thermocouple shall be at least 36 inches long and made of wire not less than 0.014 inch in diameter. Emf of a thermocouple at any of the following temperatures, per point	75.00
	1063° C (gold point), 960.8° C (silver point), 630.5° C (temperature of freezing antimony), 419.5° C (temperature of freezing zinc). Accuracy of calibration 2 microvolts (about 0.2 degree C).	

Item	Description	Fee
203.102d	Platinum vs. platinum-10% rhodium thermocouples. The thermocouple shall be at least 36 inches long and made of wire not less than 0.014 inch in diameter. Primary calibration at all of the temperatures listed in item 203.102c with accuracy of 2 microvolts, plus not more than 15 corresponding values of emf and temperature in the range 0° to 1450° C. The accuracy of calibration is 0.3 degree from 0° to 1100° C and decreases from 0.3 degree at 1100° C to 2 degrees at 1450° C. If the submitted thermocouple meets the International Temperature Scale requirements for standard thermocouples (see the International Practical Temperature Scale of 1948 by H. F. Stimson, J. Research NBS, 65A, 139, 1961), a quadratic equation fitted at 1063°, 960.8°, and 630.5° C will also be furnished	$255.00
203.102e	High temperature thermocouples and thermocouple materials. Interpolated corresponding values of emf and temperature as per item 203.102a or 203.102d, per point	2.00
203.102f	Base-metal thermocouples. Minimum length of 36 inches. Corresponding values of emf and temperature to an accuracy of 0.1° C in the range 0° to −110° C, per point	33.00
	Minimum calibration per thermocouple, 2 points.	
203.102g	Base-metal thermocouples. Minimum length of 36 inches. Corresponding values of emf and temperature to an accuracy of about 0.1° in the range 0° to 300° C and to an accuracy of about 0.2° above 300° C, per point	28.00
	Minimum calibration per thermocouple, 2 points.	
203.102h	Base-metal thermocouples. Minimum length of 36 inches. Corresponding values of emf and temperature to an accuracy of about 0.1° in the range −183 to −196° C, per point	48.00
	Minimum calibration per thermocouple, 2 points.	
203.102i	Pyrometer indicators. Calibration of single scale or meter of single dial of potentiometer (reference junction compensator counting as a dial)	23.00
203.102j	Pyrometer indicators. Calibration of each additional dial of a multi-dial instrument (reference junction compensator counting as a dial) or of each additional range of each dial or scale of a multi-range instrument	8.00
	Calibration of a thermocouple and pyrometer indicator as a unit will be charged for as if the thermocouple and indicator were separately calibrated.	
203.102z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 203.103 Resistance thermometers.

Resistance thermometers will normally be tested only if they may reasonably be expected to meet the requirements as a standard on the International Practical Temperature Scale. In general, this requires a 4-lead resistor of very pure platinum hermetically sealed in a protecting tube.

Item	Description	Fee
203.103a	Standard platinum resistance thermometers—calibration at the ice, steam and sulfur points. Table will be furnished with entries at 1-degree intervals	$165.00
203.103b	Standard platinum resistance thermometers—calibration under 203.103a and at the oxygen point. Table will be furnished with entries at 1-degree intervals	$220.00
203.103c	Calorimetric type platinum resistance thermometers—calibration at the ice and steam points and at approximately 50° C. Table will be furnished with entries at 1-degree intervals	165.00
203.103d	Capsule-type platinum resistance thermometers—comparison calibration over the range from 12° to 90° K. Results will be in the form of a table with entries at 0.1 degree intervals. Additional tables are not available unless requested at the time of test. See item 203.103f	440.00
203.103e	Determination of the average temperature coefficient of electrical resistance over the interval 0° to 100° C. Minimum length, 16 inches. Samples must have a resistance of at least 0.1 ohm per foot at the ice point	70.00
203.103f	Each additional table expressing the results of test under items 203.103 a, b, or c	30.00
	Additional tables under item 203.103d are not available unless requested at the time of test.	
203.103g	Item 203.103f if requested at the same time as the test of the thermometer under items 203.103 a, b, c, or d	25.00
203.103h	Capsule-type platinum resistance thermometers—mounting this type of thermometer for test under item 203.103 a or b. Not applicable to item 203.103d	10.00
203.103y	When instruments submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable, a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done.	
203.103z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 203.104 Clinical thermometers.

Item	Description	Fee
203.104z	Test of clinical thermometers for compliance with the current edition of the Commercial Standard for Clinical Thermometers. Fees will be charged dependent upon the time required for making the test.	

§ 203.105 Optical pyrometers and ribbon filament lamps.

(a) Optical pyrometers and ribbon filament lamps submitted for calibration should be accompanied by an order requesting the test and specifying the Fee Schedule Item Number. If desired, the calibration points may be specified. A bill will be rendered at the completion of the work.

(b) The calibration of an article will not be undertaken if it possesses such unusual characteristics as to prevent the carrying out of the calibration at a reasonable cost. If, in the course of a calibration the device is found to behave abnormally, work may be discontinued and a fee covering the cost of the work performed will be charged.

Item	Description	Fee
203.105a	Optical pyrometers: Calibration of one range between 800° C. and 2400° C. or the first range, between 800° C. and 2400° C. of a calibration involving more than one range; 4 to 12 values	$185.00
203.105b	Optical pyrometers: Calibration of ranges in addition to item 203.105a up to 4200° C.; 4 to 12 values in each range, per range	120.00
203.105c	Optical pyrometers: Three or fewer values, 800° C. to 2400° C	95.00
203.105d	Ribbon filament lamps: Values of brightness temperature (at wavelength of 0.65 microns) versus direct current at 6 to 16 points in the range, 800° C. to 2300° C	$165.00
203.105e	Ribbon filament lamps: Values of brightness temperature (at wavelength of 0.65 microns) versus direct current at 5 or fewer points in the range, 800° C. to 2300° C	90.00
203.105f	Additional interpolated values as per item 203.105a and 203.105b, per point	2.25
203.105z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

PART 204—RADIATION PHYSICS

RADIOACTIVITY

Sec.
204.201 Calibration of gamma-emitting radioactive samples.
204.202 Calibration of alpha-emission rate of sources.
204.203 Calibration of beta-emitting radioactive samples.

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT—GAMMA-RAY SOURCES

204.501 X-ray and gamma-ray instruments.
204.502 Gamma-ray sources.

NEUTRON PHYSICS

204.701 Neutron sources.
204.702 Neutron instruments.
204.703 Neutron irradiation of foils.

AUTHORITY: §§ 204.201 to 204.703 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

RADIOACTIVITY

§ 204.201 Calibration of gamma-emitting radioactive samples.

Calibration of gamma-emitting radioactive samples that conform to the physical, chemical, and activity level specifications for measurement in the National Bureau of Standards gamma ionization chamber.

Item	Description	Fee
204.201a	(1) 100–300 micrograms of radium calibrated in terms of micrograms of radium-content measured relative to the National Radium Standard	$63.00
	(2) Chemically stable solutions of the following radionuclides in the specified activity ranges can be measured	63.00
	i. 50–100 microcuries of sodium–22, sodium–24, scandium–46, cobalt–60, yttrium–88. ii. 150–300 microcuries of manganese–54, iron–59, strontium–85, niobium–95, iodine–131, cesium-barium–137, tantalum–182, gold–198, mercury–203. iii. 300–600 microcuries of potassium–42, cobalt–57. Solution should be 5 ml in volume and flame-sealed in a glass vial or ampoule of O.D. 16.0±0.5 mm, wall thickness approximately 0.5 mm.	
204.201b	Chemically stable solutions of the following radionuclides in the specified activity ranges can be measured	80.00
	i. 10–20 microcuries of sodium–22, sodium–24, scandium–46, cobalt–60, yttrium–88. ii. 30–60 microcuries of manganese–54, iron–59, strontium–85, niobium–95, iodine–131, cesium-barium–137, tantalum–182, gold–198, mercury–203 iii. 60–100 microcuries of potassium–42, cobalt–57. Solution should be 5 ml in volume and flame-sealed in a glass vial or ampoule of O.D. 16.0±0.5 mm, wall thickness approximately 0.5 mm.	

Item	Description	Fee
204.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the tests.	

§ 204.202 Calibration of alpha emission rate of sources.

Item	Description	Fee
204.202a	Calibration of alpha emission rate of sources submitted for test	$51.00

§ 204.203 Calibration of beta-emitting radioactive samples.

Calibration of beta-emitting radioactive samples that conform to the physical, chemical, and activity level specifications for measurement in the National Bureau of Standards $2\pi\beta$-windowless proportional flow counter, or in the National Bureau of Standards $2\pi\beta$-ionization chamber.

Item	Description	Fee
204.203a	Chemically stable solutions of the following radionuclides in the specified activity ranges can be measured i. 0.5–2 microcuries/milliliter, strontium-yttrium-90. ii. 1–5 microcuries/milliliter, chlorine-36, thallium-204. iii. 3–10 microcuries/milliliter, sulfur-35, calcium-45, promethium-147. Solution should be approximately 5 ml in volume and flame-sealed in a glass vial or ampoule.	$158.00
204.203b	Chemically stable solutions of the following radionuclides in the specified activity ranges can be measured i. 0.3–3 microcuries/milliliter, phosphorus-32. Solution should be approximately 5 ml in volume and flame-sealed in a glass vial or ampoule.	90.00
204.203z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, advance arrangements must be made. Fees will be charged dependent on the time involved in making the tests.	

RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT—GAMMA-RAY SOURCES

§ 204.501 X-ray and gamma–ray instruments.

NOTE: Calibration of radiation beam within ±2 percent.

Item	Description	Fee
204.501a	Calibration of one X-ray exposure-indicating instrument of one range, in international roentgens for lightly or moderately filtered X-rays of one half-value layer from the following selections	$48.00

LIGHTLY FILTERED X-RAYS

Technique	kvcp	Approx. inherent filter (mm Be)	Added filter (mm Al)	Distance (cm)	Approx. first half-value layer (mm Al)	Homogeneity factor (1st HVL/2d HVL)	Instrument range from zero (R)		Exposure rate (R/min.)	
							min.	max.	min.	max.
LFD	20	0.25	0	50	0.06	0.42	100	500	50	200
LFD	20	0.25	0	70	0.07		50	100	20	80
LFD	20	0.25	0	100	0.08		25	50	7	30
LFE	20	0.25	0.5	50	0.20	0.68	10	100	2	8
LFG	30	0.25	0.5	50	0.33	0.67	25	250	5	20
LFI	50	0.25	1.0	50	0.90	0.68	25	250	6	25
LFK	75	0.25	1.5	50	1.6	0.66	25	250	10	22
LFM	100	0.25	2.0	50	2.5	0.63	25	250	14	25

MODERATELY FILTERED X-RAYS

Technique	kvcp	Approx. inherent filter (mm Al)	Added filter		Approx. first half-value layer		Homogeneity factor (1st HVL/2d HVL)	Instrument range from zero (R)		Exposure rate (R/min.)	
			mm Cu	mm Al	mm Cu	mm Al		min.	max.	min.	max.
MFB	60	1.5	0	0	------	1.64	0.67	5	100	0.4	3.0
MFC	60	1.5	0	2.5	0.09	2.79	0.77	5	100	0.4	2.5
MFE	75	1.5	0	2.5	0.11	3.41	0.73	5	100	0.4	4.0
MFG	100	1.5	0	3.5	0.20	5.05	0.73	5	100	0.9	6.0
MFI	150	1.5	0.25	3.5	0.66	10.1	0.87	5	100	1.0	8.0
MFK	200	1.5	0.5	3.5	1.26	13.2	0.92	10	250	2.0	13.0
MFM	250	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.17	16.2	0.94	10	250	2.5	17.0
MFO	250	1.5	3.2	3.5	3.20	18.4	0.98	10	250	1.3	10.0

Item	Description	Fee
204.501b	Calibration of each additional X-ray exposure-indicating instrument of the same range and for the same half-value layer of lightly or moderately filtered X-rays as selected under 204.501a and not requiring a change in setup and when the instruments are submitted at the same time	$18.00
204.501c	Calibration of one X-ray instrument, either exposure- or exposure-rate-indicating, in international roentgens for heavily filtered X-rays of one effective energy from the following selections	60.00

HEAVILY FILTERED X-RAYS [1]

Technique	kvcp	Approx. inherent filter (mm Al)	Added filter (mm)				Approximate			Instrument range from zero (R)		Exposure rate (R/min)	
			Pb	Sn	Cu	Al	Effective energy (kev)	HVL (mm Cu)	HVL (mm Al)	min.	max.	min.	max.
HFC	50	1.5	0.12	0	0	2.5	40	0.16	4.4	0.1	1	0.02	0.09
HFE	100	1.5	0.53	0	0	2.5	70	0.72	11.2	0.1	5	0.05	0.27
HFG	150	1.5	0	1.5	4.0	2.5	120	2.4	16.8	0.1	5	0.04	0.22
HFI	200	1.5	0.7	4.0	0.6	2.5	170	4.1	19.5	0.1	5	0.03	0.21
HFK	250	1.5	2.7	1.0	0.6	2.5	215	5.4	21.5	0.1	5	0.03	0.21

[1] Available on special arrangement.

Item	Description	Fee
204.501d	Calibration of each additional X-ray instrument of the same exposure or exposure-rate range, for heavily filtered X-rays of one effective energy as selected under 204.501c, not requiring a change in setup and when the instruments are submitted at the same time	$24.00

Item	Description	Fee
204.501e	Calibration of one instrument: (1) Exposure-rate-indicating instrument for exposure rates ranging from 0.01 to 15 R/minute; or (2) Exposure-indicating instrument of range 0.–0.1 R to 0.–25 R, in international roentgens for cobalt 60 or cesium 137 gamma rays	$42.00
204.501f	Calibration of each additional instrument having the same exposure or exposure-rate range for cobalt 60 or cesium 137 gamma rays, as under 204.501e, when the instruments are submitted at the same time	17.00
204.501z	Calibration of one X-ray or gamma-ray instrument, exposure- or exposure-rate-indicating, in international roentgens: (1) Calibration of higher accuracy than that routinely furnished; or (2) Calibrations on X-rays of energies other than those listed under 204.501a, c, or e; or (3) Calibrations requiring a special setup or special procedures. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test. NOTE: Only a limited number of special calibrations can be undertaken and requests for such should be submitted with full details for consideration.	

§ 204.502 Gamma-ray sources.

(a) Radioactive preparations submitted to the Bureau for test are subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Financial responsibility.* The Bureau assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to radioactive preparations while in its possession. The risk should be covered by insurance.

(2) *Period of measurement.* Approximately 10 days are required for measurement of these radioactive preparations.

(3) *Preparation of specimens.* Radioactive preparations submitted for test must be carefully sealed so that there can be no escape of any radioactive material including any gaseous decay products. The preparations, shielding and packaging must be free of contamination. Contaminated or leaking preparations cannot be measured and may cause considerable loss of time and damage to laboratory facilities. Preparations must have been sealed for a sufficient time to be substantially in radioactive equilibrium with their decay products when these contribute to the gamma emission. (At least 30 days for radium.)

(4) *Packaging for shipment.* Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the shipment of radioactive substances by rail must be complied with. These regulations are enforceable by law and prospective shippers of these substances need to be familiar with them. Copies of the regulations can be obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

(5) *Possession of licensed material.* In submitting specimens of cobalt 60 or other licensed source material (except radium, which is not licensed) for calibration, it will necessary for the submitter to certify that he is duly authorized to possess the material under license by the USAEC, except in the case of individuals residing in a State which has entered into agreement with the USAEC, in which case State regulations are applicable. This certification may be by letter, by a suitable statement on the purchase order covering the calibration fee, or by a clear copy of the submitter's Possession License for the source material.

(6) *Type of measurements.* (i) Radium is calibrated in terms of milligrams of equivalent radium content measured relative to the National Radium Standard through comparison of the gamma radiation from the specimen and the standard. Where the details of encapsulation of the specimen are known, corrections can be made to obtain milligrams of radium content. Cobalt 60 is calibrated in terms of exposure rate, milliroentgens per hour at one meter, based upon comparison with derived standards of cobalt 60.

(ii) Postal regulations prohibit mailing radioactive materials which require a cautions label under ICC regulations. This effectively prohibits placing radioactive preparations in the mail.

Item	Description	Fee
	Gamma-ray measurements of radioactive preparations; measurements of milligrams equivalent content to ±0.7 percent for radium; and milliroentgens per hour at one meter to ±3 percent for cobalt 60:	
204.502a	0.5 to 15 mg (milligrams) equivalent radium content or cobalt 60 having gamma rays 0.5 to 15 mRhm (milliroentgens per hour at one meter)	$18.00
204.502b	15+ to 100 mg (milligrams) equivalent radium content or cobalt 60 having gamma rays 15+ to 100 mRhm (milliroentgens per hour at one meter)	28.00
204.502c	100+ to 250 mg (milligrams) equivalent radium content or cobalt 60 having gamma rays 100 to 200 mRhm (milliroentgens per hour at one meter)	40.00
204.502d	For measurements in groups not exceeding 10 preparations, double the fee for preparations of same content as the total content of the group.	
204.502e	For handling and examination of a shipment containing contaminated or leaking preparations the fee will be the same as for measurements of a preparation having a content equal to the total nominal radioactive content of the shipment.	
204.502z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test. As only a limited number of special tests can be carried out, prior arrangements must be made including submission of full details concerning the required test.	

NEUTRON PHYSICS

§ 204.701 Neutron sources.

Item	Description	Fee
204.701a	Determination of ratio of neutron emission rate of unknown source to primary standard in $MnSO_4$ bath or graphite column	$385.00

§ 204.702 Neutron instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
204.702a	Calibration of a set (one to three) of thermal neutron dosimeters	$78.00

§ 204.703 Neutron irradiation of foils.

Item	Description	Fee
204.703a	Activation of a set (one to four) of foils in the NBS standard thermal neutron flux geometry	$59.00

PART 205—ANALYTICAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

PURE SUBSTANCES

§ 205.101 Measurement of physical properties of primary reference fuels used for octane number determination.

Item	Description	Fee
205.101a	Measurement of physical properties of primary reference fuels used for octane number determination	$445.00

(Sec. 9, 3, Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a)

PART 206—MECHANICS

VIBRATION

Sec.
206.001 Vibration pickups.

SOUND

206.101 Acoustic measurements.

PRESSURE AND VACUUM

206.201 Pressure measurements.

FLUID MECHANICS

206.301 Aerodynamical measurements.
206.302 Fluid meters, including gas measuring instruments.

ENGINEERING MECHANICS

206.401 Hardness tests.
206.402 Calibration of load cells with remote reading electrical indicators.
206.403 Special mechanical tests of devices, materials and structures.
206.404 Calibration of proving rings.
206.405 Calibration of elastic force measuring devices.

AUTHORITY: §§ 206.001 to 206.405 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

VIBRATION

§ 206.001 Vibration pickups.

(a) This applies to the calibration of displacement, velocity, and acceleration types of vibration pickups. A report of calibration is issued.

(b) Each piezoelectric acceleration pickup which is used with a cathode-follower or amplifier shall be accompanied by the cathode-follower or amplifier, the power supply if other than batteries, and the output and connecting cables.

(c) Each piezoelectric acceleration pickup whose output is read directly with a high impedance meter can be but need not be accompanied by the meter, but shall be accompanied by the output cable and a suitable shielded connector.

(d) When instruments submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unre-

liable, a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done.

Item	Description	Fee
206.001a	Static calibration on a tilting support in the earth's gravitational field for accelerations up to 1g, the acceleration of gravity, with an error not greater than 0.001g. Calibration for 10 different applied accelerations	$86.00
206.001b	Static calibration on a centrifuge at 4 different applied accelerations up to 80g for not more than two orientations with an estimated error not greater than 0.2 percent of the applied acceleration (8 calibration points). Acceleration will be determined at radii measured to designated reference points on the pickup case	120.00
	For additional tests or measurements required to determine location of seismic mass, fees will be charged to cover the cost of work done.	
206.001c	Dynamic calibration of velocity pickups weighing up to 2 pounds in the frequency range from 10 cps to 2000 cps at double displacement amplitudes up to 0.4 inch or accelerations up to 10g, whichever is less. The pickup is subjected to sinusoidal motion on an electrodynamic vibration standard previously calibrated by the reciprocity method. The estimated errors of the applied accelerations do not exceed 1 percent for frequencies up to 900 cps and 2 percent above 900 cps. The magnitude and phase angle of the calibration factor are determined at up to 10 frequencies. The magnitude of the calibration factor is determined for up to three accelerations at each frequency (up to 30 calibration points)	275.00
	For each test frequency in excess of 10 an additional charge equal to one-tenth of the fee is made.	
206.001d	Dynamic calibration of acceleration and displacement pickups weighing up to 2 pounds in the frequency range of 10 cps to 2000 cps at double displacement amplitudes up to 0.4 inch or accelerations up to 10g, whichever is less. The pickup is subjected to sinusoidal motion on an electrodynamic vibration standard previously calibrated by the reciprocity method. The estimated errors of the applied accelerations do not exceed 1 percent for frequencies up to 900 cps and 2 percent above 900 cps. The magnitude and phase angle of the calibration factor are determined at up to 10 frequencies. The magnitude of the calibration factor is determined for up to three accelerations at each frequency (up to 30 calibration points)	350.00
	For each test frequency in excess of 10 an additional charge equal to one-tenth of the fee is made.	
206.001e	Dynamic calibration of piezoelectric acceleration pickups weighing up to 4 ounces in the frequency range of 10 cps to 2000 cps at double displacement amplitudes up to 0.4 inch or accelerations up to 10g, whichever is less or if requested, up to 20g at 2 unspecified frequencies. The pickup is subjected to sinusoidal motion on an electrodynamic -vibration standard previously calibrated by the reciprocity method. The estimated errors of the applied accelerations do not exceed 1 percent for frequencies up to 900 cps and 2 percent above 900 cps. The magnitude of the calibration factor is determined for up to three accelerations at up to 10 frequencies within a specified range (up to 30 calibration points)	255.00
	For each test frequency in excess of 10 an additional charge equal to one-tenth of the fee is made.	
206.001z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, such as dynamic calibrations of pickups weighing more than 2 pounds, calibrations of small lightweight piezoelectric ceramic pickups over an extended frequency range up to 20,000 cps, or calibrations at higher accelerations, fees will be charged dependent on the nature of the test.	

SOUND

§ 206.101 Acoustic measurements.

Item	Description	Fee
206.101a	Pressure calibration of Western Electric Co. Type 640AA condenser microphone or equivalent from 50 to 10,000 cps at discrete frequencies. Response given in terms of open-circuit voltage per unit sound pressure applied to the microphone	$205.00
206.101b	Pressure calibration of Western Electric Co. Type 640AA condenser microphone or equivalent from 50 to 20,000 cps at discrete frequencies. Response given in terms of open-circuit voltage per unit sound pressure applied to the microphone	280.00
206.101c	Free-field calibration of microphone satisfying the requirements of the Type-L laboratory microphone specified in American Standards Association Standard Z24.8–1949; 50 to 15,000 cps at discrete frequencies; plane of diaphragm either perpendicular or parallel to the direction of sound propagation. Response given in terms of open-circuit voltage per unit free-field sound pressure	280.00
206.101d	Calibration of earphones; applied voltage response as prescribed in the American Standards Association Specification Z24.9–1949, at not more than 20 frequencies between 100 and 10,000 cycles per second	320.00
206.101e	Calibration of Pure Tone Audiometers for screening purposes at 9 fixed frequencies	820.00
206.101f	Artificial ear at audiometric frequencies	430.00
206.101g	Sound absorption coefficient, obtained by reverberation room method, using 72 square feet of material at frequencies of 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 cycles per second	430.00
	In case of tests on acoustical plasters or paintability tests, any construction work or painting done by the Bureau is charged to the sponsor in addition to the fee given above.	
206.101h	Sound absorption coefficient by impedance tube method at 500 cycles per second in the laboratory on acoustical tiles, 1′ x 1′	110.00
206.101i	Sound transmission loss, wall panel, 71″ x 88″ at frequencies of 125, 175, 250, 350, 500, 700, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, and 4000 cycles per second	430.00
	The construction of the wall panel is the responsibility of the sponsor of the test.	
206.101j	Sound transmission loss, floor panel, 71″ x 88″ at frequencies of 125, 175, 250, 350, 500, 700, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, and 4000 cycles per second, plus impact sound transmission	575.00
	The construction of the floor panel is the responsibility of the sponsor of the test.	
206.101z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent on the nature of the test.	

PRESSURE AND VACUUM

§ 206.201 Pressure measurements.

Item	Description	Fee
206.201a	Dead weight piston gages other than controlled clearance gages (also called dead weight gage testers and pressure balances). Determination of effective area of the piston by comparison with a pressure standard, up to 5 test points at room temperature, 20 to 25° C. Pressure fluid may be air, up to to 600 psi, petroleum oil up to 60,000 psi, or synthetic lubricant (dioctyl sebacate) up to 120,000 psi. Determination of effective area requires previous weighing of piston assembly and the use of calibrated weights. If NBS has weights to fit, the gage may be calibrated using NBS weights. For each piston	$285.00
206.201b	Controlled clearance piston gages. Determination of effective area, jacket pressure for zero clearance and variation of effective area with jacket pressure. Test is made on an assembly of piston, cylinder and jacket, not to be disassembled later. Determination of effective area requires previous weighing of piston assembly and the use of calibrated weights. If NBS has weights to fit, the gage may be calibrated using NBS weights. Inquiry should be made as to the parts to be submitted. Fee usually does not exceed $1,000.00. Work to be charged at cost.	
206.201c	Barometers, Fortin or similar types, range 28 to 31 inches of mercury, tube bore 0.5 inch or greater, calibration at room temperature (20° to 25° C) and atmospheric pressure	220.00
206.201d	Manometers, manually operated, with tube bore 0.5 inch or greater, in which both mercury surfaces are observed. Range to 100 inches of mercury, calibration test at room temperature (20° to 25° C) up to ten test points. Fee usually does not exceed $1,000.00. Work to be charged at cost.	
206.201e	Manometers, with tube bore 0.5 inch or greater, in which both mercury surfaces are observed, and of design which permits calibration in terms of length, temperature, etc. Calibration of scale and thermometer, performance verified by comparison with pressure standard. Fee usually does not exceed $1,000.00. Work to be charged at cost.	
206.201z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule. For example, calibration of pressure gages of high precision and stability. Work to be charged at cost.	

FLUID MECHANICS

§ 206.301 Aerodynamical measurements.

Item	Description	Fee
206.301a	Wind speed indicators—calibration of cup, vane and thermal type anemometers, pitot tubes and venturi tubes at wind speeds within the range 2 to 90 miles per hour or (optional) 10 to 170 miles per hour	$83.00
206.301z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.302 Fluid meters, including gas measuring instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
206.302a	Dry gas meters, rated capacity 600 cubic feet per hour or less—testing with prover in laboratory at 2 rates of flow and reporting	$60.00
206.302b	Displacement type meters for liquids which can be calibrated with water at rates of flow not exceeding 300 gpm—testing at 1 to 5 rates of flow and reporting	180.00
206.302c	Rate of flow meters, self-contained and direct reading; for gases, capacities not over 25 cfm; for liquids, capacities not not over 300 gpm—calibration at not more than 5 rates of flow and reporting	295.00
206.302d	Orifices, flow nozzles, laminar flow meters, and similar differential head meters for use in pipes up to and including 2-inch pipe; calibration with water or air at a number of flow rates sufficient to develop a performance curve	430.00
206.302e	Additional fee for meter in pipes larger than those included in item 206.302d. For each 1-inch increment of size over 2-inch	28.00
206.302f	Meters listed in item 206.302d, when 2 or more are used interchangeably in the same mounting—for each meter or orifice plate after the first	130.00
206.302g	Water current meters—rating of Price, Pigmy and Hoff types at not over 8 velocities, and reporting results in equation form only, or in graph form only	43.00
206.302h	Water current meters—rating of Hoff type) at 10 or 11 velocities and reporting results in both graphical and equation forms, for each propeller	56.00
206.302i	Water current meters—Ekman type, for each propeller submitted therewith; rating at not over 8 velocities and reporting results in both graphical and equation form	120.00
206.302j	Water current meters—all types, for each velocity in excess of the eight covered by items 206.302g to 206.302i above	5.00
206.302k	Furnishing results of water current meter calibration in graphical form, or in equation form when requested subsequent to completion of test	11.00
206.302z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

ENGINEERING MECHANICS

§ 206.401 Hardness tests.

Item	Description	Fee
206.401a	Determination of Brinell number of a block to be used for calibration purposes, 3 separate indentations on each specimen	$41.00

§ 206.402 Calibration of load cells with remote reading electrical indicators.

(a) These fees apply to calibration of load cells with reading electrical indicators.

(b) Individual load cells or load cell systems must be accompanied by readout or indicating equipment and all associated cables and fixtures.

(c) Up to 10 different loads are applied consecutively without return to zero.

(d) For each load in excess of 10, an additional fee equal to one-tenth of the applicable fee is charged.

(e) When devices submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable, the test may be discontinued and a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done.

Item	Description	Fee
	Capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.402a	Compression	$70.00
206.402b	Tension	81.00
206.402c	Tension and compression	125.00
	Capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 111,000 pounds:	
206.402d	Compression	87.00
206.402e	Tension	120.00
206.402f	Tension and compression	165.00
	Capacity exceeding 111,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.402g	Compression	255.00
	Capacity exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.402h	Compression	300.00
206.402z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.403 Special mechanical tests of devices, materials and structures.

(a) These fees apply to all mechanical tests of devices, materials and structures performed in the Mechanics Division not covered by other fee schedules.

(b) The charge for special mechanical tests is made on the basis of the hours of service furnished by members of the staff.

(c) Where tests require travel outside the limits of 30 miles from the Bureau, transportation and subsistence charges will be added to the service charge.

(d) The time shall be computed as the number of official working hours from the time the members of the staff leave the National Bureau of Standards until they return to it plus any overtime spent on the tests.

Item	Description	Fee
206.403a	Service of a member of the staff of grade GS-9, or any higher grade, per hour	$12.00
206.403b	Service of a member of the staff of grades below GS-9, per hour	7.00

§ 206.404 Calibration of proving rings.

(a) These fees apply to calibration of proving rings suitable for use as laboratory or transfer standards.

(b) These fees apply to calibration in accordance with Sections I, II, III, and IV of the Appendix of Circular of the National Bureau of Standards C454.

(c) Up to 10 independent loads for compression or tension are applied.

(d) Fees for complete calibrations apply to rings submitted for initial calibration.

(e) For each load in excess of 10, an additional fee equal to one-tenth of the applicable fee for complete calibration or recalibration is charged.

(f) When devices submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable, a test may be discontinued and a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done.

Item	Description	Fee
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.404a	Compression	$140.00
206.404b	Tension and compression	225.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.404c	Compression	98.00
206.404d	Tension and compression	170.00
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 111,000 pounds:	
206.404e	Compression	175.00
206.404f	Tension and compression	280.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 111,000 pounds:	
206.404g	Compression	125.00
206.404h	Tension and compression	230.00
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 111,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.404i	Compression	390.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 111,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.404j	Compression	280.00
	Complete calibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 200,000 but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.404k	Compression	470.00
	Recalibration of proving rings, capacity exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.404l	Compression	345.00
206.404z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 206.405 Calibration of elastic force measuring devices.

(a) These fees apply to calibration of elastic force measuring devices of a type suitable for use as laboratory or transfer standards.

(b) Before a device is accepted for calibration under this schedule it will be inspected for damage, wear and operability. Loading surfaces, tension adaptors and pulling rods must be complete and suitable for use with NBS equipment. The device must be uniquely and permanently marked with the manufacturers serial numbers and rated capacities.

(c) A temperature coefficient must be supplied by the submitter of the device.

(d) Devices will be overloaded repeatedly to approximate 10% in excess of the manufacturers rated capacity.

(e) Up to 10 different independent loads for compression or tension will be applied.

(f) For each load in excess of 10, an additional fee equal to one-tenth of the applicable fee is charged.

(g) When devices submitted are found to be unsuitable for test or unreliable, a test may be discontinued and a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work done.

Item	Description	Fee
	Capacity not exceeding 10,000 pounds:	
206.405a	Compression	$99.00
206.405b	Tension	115.00
206.405c	Tension and compression	175.00
	Capacity exceeding 10,000 pounds but not exceeding 111,000 pounds:	
206.405d	Compression	125.00
206.405e	Tension	175.00
206.405f	Tension and compression	235.00
	Capacity exceeding 111,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds:	
206.405g	Compression	280.00
	Capacity exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 300,000 pounds:	
206.405h	Compression	345.00
206.405z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the tests.	

PART 208—METALLURGY

ELECTRODEPOSITION

§ 208.601 Standard thickness samples of electroplated coatings.

Item	Description	Fee
208.601a	Standard thickness samples of electroplated coatings, set of four samples	$15.00
	Individual samples, each	4.00

(Sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a)

PART 210—BUILDING RESEARCH

FIRE RESISTANCE

Sec.
210.201 NBS fire resistance tests of building components.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

Sec.
210.601 Thermal conductivity.

AUTHORITY: §§ 210.201 and 210.601 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

FIRE RESISTANCE

§ 210.201 NBS fire resistance tests of building components.

Requests for tests should be made in writing to the Fire Research Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C., and should be accompanied with detail drawings and specifications of the structures proposed for test. Tests will be conducted for the public only until adequate facilities become available elsewhere.

Item	Description	Fee
210.201a	Fire endurance test of a floor, roof, or ceiling, 13½ by 18 feet	$3,850.00
210.201b	Fire endurance test of structural column 13 feet high subjected to load, or without load	3,200.00

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

§ 210.601 Thermal conductivity.

Item	Description	Fee
210.601a	Determination for calibration purposes of the thermal conductivity of a selected pair of specimens, by means of guarded hot-plate apparatus (conforming to ASTM C177) for mean temperatures between 20° and 130° F (ordinarily 20°, 30°, 75° and 130° F), per determination at one mean temperature	$130.00
210.601b	Determination of thermal conductivity of a metal specimen for a range of mean temperatures from −150° to 750° C, per specimen	1,625.00
	Required sample is a cylindrical bar, 46.0 cm long, and approximately 2.54 cm uniform diameter.	
210.601c	Determination of thermal conductivity of a metal specimen for a range of mean temperatures from −150° to 200° C, per specimen	1,150.00
	Required sample is a cylindrical bar, 46.0 cm long, and approximately 2.54 cm uniform diameter.	
210.601d	Determination of thermal conductivity of a metal specimen for a range of mean temperatures from 100° to 750° C, per specimen	1,250.00
	Required sample is a cylindrical bar, 46.0 cm long, and approximately 2.54 cm uniform diameter.	
210.601z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test and time required.	

PART 215—PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Sec.
215.301 Synthesis of C^{14} labeled sugars and related products.
215.302 Synthesis of tritium-labeled carbohydrates.

AUTHORITY: §§ 215.301 and 215.302 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

§ 215.301 Synthesis of C^{14} labeled sugars and related products.

Item	Description	Fee
215.301a	Synthesis of 10 microcuries of of C^{14} labeled sugars and related products, Type I (carbohydrates labeled at carbon 1)	$12.50
	Each microcurie	1.25
215.301b	Synthesis of 10 microcuries of C^{14} labeled sugars and related products, Type 2 (carbohydrates labeled in positions other than carbon 1)	19.00
	Each microcurie	2.00

§ 215.302 Synthesis of tritium-labeled carbohydrates.

Item	Description	Fee
215.302a	Synthesis of 10 microcuries of tritium-labeled carbohydrates (carbohydrates labeled without extensive alteration of the carbon skeleton)	$12.50

R. D. HUNTOON,
Deputy Director.

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